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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XII NO. 274— BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Nov	NALDERA	..		15,993
29th „	DEVANHA	..	MALWA*	15,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
13th „	CHINA	..	MALOJAx	20,837
20th „	DEVANHA	..		8,092
27th „	CHINA	..	MANTUA*	10,902
1925				
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA			7,622
10th „	CHINA	..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA			16,227
24th „	CHINA	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA	..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	..	MOLDAVIAx..	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
21st „	DEVANHA	..	MOREA*	10,911
28th „	CHINA	..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA			7,622
21st „	DELTA	..	MALWA*	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA@		Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA			16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @			8,063
11th „	NALDERA	..		15,993
18th „	DELTA	..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th „	CHINA	..		7,952
16th „	DELTA	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CALEDONIA			7,622
30th „	DONGOLA	..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.		Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA	..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	..	8,258
1925			
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	..	6,607
19th „	MOENADA	..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	..	8,246
19th „	DOMALA	..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	..	8,9 6
16th „	DUMANA	..	8,427
30th „	MASULA*	..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th „	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.		Destination.
21st Nov.	VARELA	..	Busrah via Karachi.
22nd „	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar
24th „	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
26th „	KAROA	..	East & S. Africa.
26th „	BANDRA	..	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ba. and Road, Fort. Bombay.
P. C Box. 123.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th „	13th „
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	5th Dec.	17th „
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th „	30th „
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st „	13th Jan.
*Kanagawa Maru.	K. Shibuya.	5838	3rd Jan.	17th „

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	1 Nov.	29 Nov.
Shinno Maru	K. Tsugeno	4897	14 Nov.	25th „
Alps Maru	M. Kametsk	7790	25 Nov.	11 Dec.
Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	11 Dec.	25 „
* Luzon Maru	— —	3980	17 Dec.	1st Jan.
Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5751	2? Dec.	5 Jan.

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,935
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1 00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Life Insurance Funds over.. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents:—For Bombay Presidency,
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.
S. R. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Rajpur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on [illegible] Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

A DILEMMA
You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.........Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number......... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—EUROPEAN LADY (Experienced hand) to work as a Manageress in Soldiers' Institute, No. 244 Lakurti Bazar, Rawalpindi.
A R381

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS. Patent medicines, and also canvassers for printing paper. Apply No. 11, Cooper Building Corner Grant Road.
A R384

WANTED—Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS Apply or see personally with copies of testimonials and lowest salary required, to CHAGGANLAL PITAMBERDAS PAREKH near Kabutar Khana, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
A R. 376.

WANTED—Expert SIZING MASTER for Cotton Mills at Calcutta. Thorough [illegible] certificate for good conduct [illegible]-known gentleman: Dr. G. D. [illegible]DVE, Ganpati Compound, opposite China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
A 22083

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BUICK five-seater, fully equipped, recently overhauled and in good running order. Owner leaving Bombay. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 587 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 22088

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

BOILER LANCASHIRE 24 x 6½ x 150 pressure, new arriving steamer Circassia FOR SALE. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER AND CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R375

SECOND HAND ENGLISH MORTAR MILL without Engine offered for sale. Apply Box No. 585 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R370

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY (UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 6 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Parents and guardians of Koknastha boys to match with girls of Atri Gotra, to communicate with Mr. CHIPLONKER at Pachora, E.K. G.I.P.
22019

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—An up to date GLASS FACTORY in good centre capable to manufacture, all kinds of Chimnies Bottles, Glass-wares, etc., For full particulars apply Box No. 589 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R. 380

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

		per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	...	Rs. 3-8-0

[illegible] advertisers are requested [illegible] in advance, and [illegible] whether they wish to [illegible] advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR Showroom and Offices have been REMOVED to
QUEEN'S MANSIONS,
44, Bastion Road, Fort,
(Behind Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.)
CLUBWALLA & CO.
R332

TO BE LET

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
R342

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held at the Rooms of the Association at the New Cotton Depot, Mazagon, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th November, 1924, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), for the following business:—

(1) To pass the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st August, 1924.
(2) To adopt Auditors' and Directors' Reports.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1924-25 and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other competent business.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.

Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 5th November, 1924.
22089

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE: STEWART JACKS (MOTORS) LTD (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December 1924, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Liquidator's Statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation.
2. To consider the Liquidator's Report on the affairs of the Company.

Dated this, 18th day of November, 1924.
Per. Pro. N. H. MOOS,
(Sd.) A. J. CHINOY,
22091 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

WANTED TO INFORM the PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, for 1925, together with copies of circulars of various Governments regarding employment of the passed students, may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
R383

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31-3-1924.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th November, 1924, to 27th November, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
21098

NOTICE

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

THE marketing in Western India of lubricating oils and greases, and other products of The Texas Company, U. S. A., now carried on in Bombay by a Branch Office of the Company will, with effect from 1st December, 1924, be transferred to an agency represented by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., of 5, Bank Street, Bombay, whose large force of competent engineers will ensure the Company's customers present and prospective a continuity of efficient and close attention to their lubricating requirements.

It is requested that all orders and communications from 1st December, 1924, be addressed to Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., but all payments for supplies to the end of November, 1924, and communications relative thereto, should be addressed to the undersigned to 31st December, 1924.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Sorab Mansion, Murzban Road.
Bombay, 18th November, 1924. 22097

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MORIOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th November, 1924, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericsson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of steel steam piping for the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Frere Road, Bombay, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. MADHAN,
22095 Ag: Executive Engineer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 5007 of 1923.
VEERCHAND UMERSEY ...... Plaintiff.
v/s.
RAJANBHAI UKA and HASANALLY UKA ...... Defendants.
To,
Rajanbhai Uka, Esq.

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of this suit stands ADJOURNED to 25th day of November, 1924.

Dated this 19th day of November 1924.
Yours faithfully,
THAKORDAS and DARU
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22094

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client MARUTIRAO KUNDLIK WALUNJI has either LOST or MISPLACED a Mortgage Deed, dated the 20th day of December, 1921, executed by Haibatrao Umaji Patil Dhole in favour of our client in respect of certain property, situate at Parel Road, bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2519 and 1,2525, F Ward Nos. 39-40 and Street Nos 2-1.

Any person finding the said Deed is requested to return the same to us. Any person dealing with the said Deed in any way will do so at his risk.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1924.
VACHHA & CO.,
Solicitors for Marutirao Kundlik Walunji.
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
22096

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2364 of 1922.
DAMODAR BHANJI .... Plaintiff.
vs.
DHANBAI BOMANJI WADIA ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of April, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 12th day of December, 1924, at the hour of Five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Vacant land or ground situated at Ville Parle in Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and bearing description as under:—

Name of Field.	Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Falni Nos.	Pot Nos.	Area in Gunthas.	Assessment
Kharpi	2393	165	......	8	4	0-10-0
Kharpi	2395	165	......	10	3½	0- 4-0
Dewli	2441	171	......	10	3½	0- 7-0
Dewli	2142	171	......	21	2¼	0- 5-0
Dewli	2455	172	......	33	4¼	0- 8-0
Dewli	2458	172	......	37	5¾	0- 8-0
Dewli	2469	177	......	3	8½	1- 0-0
Kalivde	2520	180	......	9	4¼	0- 9-0
Kalivde	2536	180	......	33	2¼	0- 5-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22099

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAODAS alias MADHOWJI alias NANABHAI VIRJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, deceased for the use and benefit of his minor daughter BACHUBHAI alias BAI RAMABAI and LIMITED to the period of her minority.

PRANVALLABH HARGOWAN, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant, Cloth Merchant, the husband and natural guardian of Bai Ramabai, residing at Mangaldas Market in the City of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.
22090 Petitioners Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23489.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MATARPAKHADY, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Bai Pirojbai, widow of Jamshedji Nanabhai Guzder and Sarinbai, wife of Maneckji Bhumjibhai Patel, the two of the administratrices of the estate of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased and also under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for Messrs. Framroze Maneckji Daji Ghandhy and Cowasji Hormusji Daji Ghandhy, the remaining two administrators of the estate of Bai Maneckbai widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, the immoveable property hereunder described belonging to the estate of the deceased at the premises at No. 39, Matarpakhady Mazagaon on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady, Mazagaon, formerly in the Sub-District of Mandvi but now of Bombay, on the Western side of the Road, leading to the late Gunpowder Works, containing by admeasurement, 396 square yards or thereabouts including half the area of the adjoining passages and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 5919, Street No. 39 and bearing New Survey No.—and Cadastral Survey No. 335 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the house of Antonio Sarao and partly by the house of S. Perreira on or towards the West by the house of J. A. Baptista, on or towards the North by the house of E. L. Vallidares and on or towards the South by public passage, vacant possession will be given to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee at their office in Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort or to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert at Church Gate Street Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 10TH KAMATIPURA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee; Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Hoosein bin Haji Mahomed Miya Garaokar and Mahomedalli bin Haji Mahomed Miya Garaokar the mortgagors, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All these two pieces or parcels of land of leasehold and now formed into one, containing by admeasurement 74 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 107 and 179, New Nos. 16185 and 16113, Old Survey Nos. 4353 and 4354 and New Survey Nos. 6876 and 6835 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 1873-1874 and Street Nos. 69-71 and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of 10th Kamatipura Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kamati Rowdoo Narsoo on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Hoosein Ibrahim on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 10th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Cama Buildings, Bell Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE IRON BAND-STAND.

Under instructions from the Honorary Secretary, Princess Mary Ladies' Gymkhana, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Princess Mary Ladies' Gymkhana at Cooperage, Colaba, the following:—

One Iron Band-stand made of steel pillars, roof and railings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohan Nena Bhoy, the Receiver appointed by the High Court at Bombay in Suit No. 2990 of 1919, wherein Parshotam Naran and another are the Plaintiffs and Gocaldas Naran and others are the Defendants, and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 1st day of March, 1920, and Consent Order, dated the 30th day of August, 1923, made in the said Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7662, New Survey No. 4298 and Cadastral Survey No. 4100 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7366 and Street No. 249-251, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Lower Duncan Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Lower Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Aspendiarji Jamsedji, and on or towards the South by the property of Mencherji Bomanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BRIGHT IRON STIRRUPS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

4 cases about 144 doz. pairs Bright Iron Strupps.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred gig.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 English built light brougham by Thrupp and Maberley rubber tyred 4 seated.
1 grey country-bred horse, very hard-working, fast trotting, 14-2 hands, about 8 years.
1 brown English leather single harness.
1 waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 lot Motor Lamps.
1 Benz motor car, 4 cylinder, 7 seater, 20 h.-p., in perfect running order.
One 15-20 H.P. Mercides Motor Car, four cylinder, seven seater, in running order.
One 25-27 H.P. "Dehauny Bell Ville" Motor car, four cylinder, seven seater, in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BENGALPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Chagbai, widow of Datoobhai Hassum, Abdulla Datoobhai Hassum, Rajabali Datoobhai Hassum, Sher Mahomed Datoobhai Hassum and Mahomedhussein Datoobhai Hassum, sons of Datoobhai Hassum, deceased and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th November, 1922, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situated at Nishanpada Road, otherwise known as new Bengalpura Street, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement five hundred and two square yards, or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3.65-3166 and Cadastral Survey No. 1.79 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector or Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2879, Street Nos. 239 and 243 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the South by the property of Kissinbai, widow of Essaji Ragannaker, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road, and on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MIZPAH TERRACE" SITUATE NEAR BHENDI BAZAAR AT THE CORNER OF SANDHURST ROAD AND TANDEL STREET.

HIGH COURT.
TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3 of 1920.
Leahbai, widow vs Sagull Solomon & others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Manekial & Co., Attorneys for Leahbai widow and administratrix of the estate of Abraham Joseph Samuel the plaintiff abovenamed and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree herein dated 2nd July 1920 and the Orders herein, dated 12th April, 1923, and the 6th November, 1924, sell by Public Auction on Saurday the 29th day of November, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of 999 years Leasehold land, situate on the South side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain 670 square yards or thereabouts and which shall be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less and which is bound on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the East partly by Plot No. 85 of the Boards Sandhurst Road (East) Estate and partly by the property in tenure or occupation of Syed Pir Gulam Ahmed Rafai, on the South by property in tenure or occupation of Syed Abdul Rehman and on the West by Tandel Street, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 56 of the said estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the Lease, dated 3rd March, 1914, herein after mentioned being thereon surrounded by the red boundary line together with all buildings and premises now standing thereon and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3120 and Cadastral Survey No. 1564 Mandvi Division and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2791, 2794 and 2795, Street No. 4, 5, 6 and 75, C83 and 85.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dikshit Manekial and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office, 4, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ALLI UMAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kassam Abdul Rehman and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 15th September, 1922 and a Deed of Further charge dated 1st October 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th December 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ali Umer Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 77 2/9 (seventy-seven and two ninths) sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140 New No. 8116, Old Survey No. 1834 New Survey No. 1145 and Cadastral Survey No. 2668 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6021 and Street No. 95-97 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage on or towards the West by the said Ali Umar Street on or towards the North by the property of Allias Isac and on or towards the South by the property of Nakhoda Masjid and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the Borrower.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BORAS, 41 JOTA KARMAIN COTTON (ARRIVED FROM ABAS BUNDER).

By the order of Shah Chhotalal Vadilal Esq. and on account and at the risk of Messrs Vardhaman Bros. Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Wady Press at Colaba the following 13 Boras Karmain Cotton marked H A K. arrived from Abas Bunder per s.s. "Barpeta."

1 Jota Karmain Cotton marks A.M.B. arrived from Abas Bunder per s.s. "Barpeta."

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10

"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"

Parts Five and Six

Two more instalments of this super trave film. All the wonders of the wilds of Central Africa recorded in the most ambitious series of pictures ever taken.

RUTH ROLAND

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"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

Episodes Nine and Ten

THE LAVA CRUSHER

AND

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

The fearless girl again comes to grips with her scurrilous enemies. More dashing adventures and escapes—Murderous plots and rescues. Who is the mysterious Captain X? His identity is revealed this week.

PATHE GAZETTE

A RARE BIRD

(Monty Banks Comedy)

In 2 Reels

Prices :Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, As. 12, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.

'MORAN OF THE LADY LETTY'

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"PLAYTHINGS OF DESTINY"

With ANITA STEWART.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT

6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THE TEETH OF THE TIGER'

With DAVID POWELL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Hindusthan Film Company's

Production

JAYADRATH-VADH

MADELEINE

presents

SANSONIA

in the

"BRIDGE of SIGHS"

as described in

"CHILDE HAROLD"

by

LORD BYRON

The Picture that has been

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

CHAPTER 3rd.

Also a Screaming 2-reel Comedy

NAUGHTY NURSES.

3 shows 6-30—8-15—10

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AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER LATEST TYPES, ENGLISH INLAID ARTISTIC DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE JACOBIAN BEDROOM SUITE BY JOHN ROBERTS AND OTHERS WELL-KNOWN MAKES, VERY RICH GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ORNAMENTS, GENT CYCLE, PRISMATIC BINOCULAR, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 23rd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Jamnanty Terrace, opp. West View, Wodehouse Road, near Station, Colaba, very valuable made to order, household furniture by Roberts, consisting of sliding, dining table, fancy arm chairs, Jacobian full sized mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon English inlaid drawing room cabinets, and silver show cases, silk tapestry, lined drawing room and Chesterfield suites, office and roll top tables, Jacobian large handsome inleid library book case, fancy teapoys, electric fan and lamps (solid Jacobian mirror and panelled almyrahs, dressing and washing tables to match solid iron beds, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, hat and foot stands, lady's low chairs, meat safe, cupboards, rich gall crockery, platedware, ornaments, gent's cycle, etc.

Property on view and catalogues to be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SURAT DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY INJUNCTION.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

Kamalsyalal Nanabhai Desai
vs.
The Secretary of State for India in Council and others

[Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.]

This was an appeal from order passed by Mr. K. B. Wasudev, District Judge of Surat.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in the following judgement of the District Judge:—

"This was a rule obtained by the plaintiff Kanaiyalal Nanabhai Desai calling upon the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Collector of Surat to show cause why they should not forbear temporarily pending the decision of the suit, from holding elections of members of the District Local Board of Surat on the 29th November 1924 as already notified for the term commencing on and from the 1st January 1925 under the lists of Voters for all the general and Mahomedan constituencies of the District Local Board of Surat which it is alleged were not prepared and published in conformity with the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards' Act (Act VI of 1923).

HISTORY OF THE RULE.

2. The facts leading up to the granting of this rule are as follows:—The Government of Bombay have under S. 4 of the Bombay Local Boards Act (Act VI of 1923) established a District Local Board for the District of Surat, which is to consist of elective and nominated members. The elective members are to be elected by the general and Mahomedan constituencies and the number and extent of such constituencies were prescribed by orders made by Government under S. 5 and clause (a) of Section 133 of the Bombay Local Boards' Act which were published on the 18th August 1924. For the purpose of election the duty devolves upon the Collector of Surat to prepare a list of voters under the provisions of S. 11 of the Act. The first list has to be published at least three months before the date fixed for the election, and it has to be re-published by the Collector within 2 months from the date of the first publication, under the provisions of S. 14. It is the plaintiff's case that the Collector has failed in the performance of his statutory duty as to the preparation, settlement and publication of the election roll on account of the following grounds that he has neither prepared nor supervised the preparation of the voters list; that neither he nor his deputy or Assistant Collector has signed in token of publication the list prepared by subordinate officers; that the first list under S. 12 was published on the 27th July 1924 long before the Government had passed orders prescribing the number and extent of the constituencies; that one of the lists of voters of the Olpad Taluka, which was published under the signature of the Mamlatdar was prepared and published under the old Act of 1884 which has already been repealed; that the lists published and prepared were not published in the manner prescribed by S. 12(1) of the Act in as much as it was not affixed in some conspicuous place in or near the office of the Local Board; that the lists were not prepared with due regard to the qualifications of voters according to the provisions made in the Act and the rules; that the lists of the Olpad Taluka deliberately with-held from female voters, the right to stand as candidates for election; and that the lists were prepared and published in (derogation) of the policy of the legislature as provided by the Act. In view of the alleged dereliction of duty and for omission to strictly follow the statutory provisions regarding the preparation and publication of the lists of persons qualified to vote by the officers whose duty it was to prepare and publish the same the Plaintiff has instituted this suit (1) for a declaration that the preparation and publication of the lists for voters for all general Mahomedan constituencies of the District Local Board of Surat illegal, void and 'ultra vires' and no valid election of the members of the District Local Board of Surat for the term commencing on and from the 1st day of January 1925 can take place under the said lists; and (2) for an injunction restraining the Collector of Surat from himself or by his subordinates holding elections of members of the District Local Board of Surat for the term commencing on and from the 1st January 1925 under the alleged illegal lists.

3. It will be apparent from the reliefs claimed that the mere declaration prayed for will be infructuous unless it is followed by the auxiliary relief claimed by way of an injunction against the Collector of Surat. In order that the plaintiff might not be deprived of the fruit of his judgment, if he were successful, he has claimed a temporary injunction pending the suit restraining the defts from themselves or through their subordinates holding elections of members for the District Local Board of Surat. As stated above, it is in connection with the application for interlocutory injunction that this rule has been issued.

SECTION 11 MANDATORY

4. It cannot be denied that the provisions of section 11 of the Act are mandatory in their nature. According to them, it is the duty of the Collector to prepare a list for each constituency according to the information available in his records and to publish and republish the same in the manner provided by sec. 12 and 14. According to the statement made on behalf of the Collector, he had delegated his powers to his Assistant and Deputy Collectors for the preparation and publication of these lists. This, it is admitted, the Collector was entitled to do under the provisions of sec. 10 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. But it is pointed out that from the copies supplied to the Plaintiff of the lists said to have been published at the different Taluka Head Quarters, it appears that the lists have been signed neither by the Collector nor by his Assistant or Deputy Collector. There is however no provision in the law for the signing of these published lists by the Collector or his Assistant or Deputy Collector and so far as I can see there is no apparent illegality on account of the absence of these signatures. But there is one important circumstance which has been brought to notice. It is stated that some of the lists were not published in or near the office of the Local Board of Surat. The Chairman in his letter to the plaintiff has stated that with the exception of some lists the rest were not published in his office. 'Prima facie' that is indeed a serious defect in the publication of these lists and offends the provisions of section 12. Again it has been pointed out that female voters in Olpad are expressly disqualified from seeking elections by the publishing officer, the Mamlatdar of the place, under a misapprehension that the old Act of 1884 was still in force. Although this interpretation of the qualification of a person to stand for election could not deprive him of his right nevertheless it might be regarded as an indication of want of effective supervision over the preparation and publication of the lists in question. I have not heard the evidence of the plaintiff as regards the detailed irregularities in the manner of preparation and publication of the lists but from the record that is available it cannot reasonably be denied that there have been 'irregularities in the preparation and publication of these lists.

A CITIZEN'S RIGHT.

5. The question, therefore, is whether this Court should issue an interlocutory injunction prohibiting the holding of elections on the 29th November next by reason of the failure of the officers concerned to carry out the statutory provisions regarding the preparation and publication of these lists. It must be noted that the plaintiff 'is himself admittedly a voter,' according to the list, in one of the constituencies and his name has been accepted for nomination for one of the seats in the Olpad Taluka for which he is a candidate. It has also to be noted that three members have already been elected for the Local Board and the returning officer has published their names as members of the board in the Bombay Government Gazette. They are not parties to the suit nor are the other candidates whose nominations have been accepted. It has been urged that the plaintiff has no interest in setting aside the lists already prepared and published; that he cannot be a voter nor a candidate for election in the Mahomedan constituency and at least so far as these constituencies are concerned he can have 'no possible interest in setting aside the lists. That argument in my opinion omits to consider the natural rights and duties of a subject. As stated in Halsbury's laws Vol. 12 page 135, "in every civilized state where freedom prevails, the conduct of affairs is practically in the hands of majorities and accordingly the right to vote the safe-guards against the improper exercise of the franchise, the regulations under which the elections are held, corrected or set aside, the penalty imposed on those who abuse the system; all these things must or ought to be of vital importance to every thoughtful citizen." It seems to me the right of action to interfere with the dereliction of the statutory duty in this respect of the officers concerned accrues to every citizen 'if his personal right or franchise is injured' (vide in the matter of Mutty Lall I.L.R. 19 Calcutta 192 and in the matter of Corkhill I.L.R. 22 Calcutta 717). But it has been urged that all the allegations made by the plaintiff amount to mere irregularities which could not and should not be countenanced by a Court of law because the statute itself provides for an effective remedy to a person aggrieved by the improper publication and preparation of voters lists. It is also pointed out that according to the provisions of Sec. 19(5) of the Act if the validity of the election is brought in question only on the ground of an error made by the officers charged with carrying out the rules made in this behalf under clause (b) of Sec. 133 or of an irregularity or informality not corruptly caused, the Judge shall not set aside the election. It is also therefore contended that the plaintiff's fear that he will be embroiled on account of irregular publication of lists in multiplicity of judicial proceedings if he were successful at the election, is groundless. It seems to me that because the plaintiff might be successful in an Election Court, it is no sufficient reason to deprive him of the right to prevent the election being held upon an irregular election roll 'if his personal right is likely to be injured.' In re Romesh Chandra Sen (I.L.R. 39 Calcutta at 598) Fletcher J. said; "If the omission of a statutory officer to perform his public duty as to the settlement of the election roll in the manner provided by the Act is not forbearing to do something that is not consonant to right and justice, I do not know what is. There can be no standard of right and justice except to see whether the public officer has properly performed the duties cast upon him by the statue or not." It seems to me therefore that on 'prima facie' proof of dereliction of duty as it has been done in this case, the right of the Court to interfere must be recognised.

RULE DISCHARGED.

6. But the question is whether the plaintiff has selected the proper forum for seeking relief which he has claimed. That point seems to have been overlooked by the pleader on both the sides. Now the only effective relief which the plaintiff has prayed for is the injunction restraining the Collector from himself or through his subordinates holding elections of members of the District Local Board. What the plaintiff seeks is in substance a writ of 'mandamus' or a writ in the nature of 'quo warranto.' It is a high prerogative writ of a very extensive remedial nature. If this court has power to grant the writ, then, undoubtedly it would be proper to make this rule absolute by granting the plaintiff a temporary injunction in the terms prayed for. The writ such as is claimed by the plaintiff is principally used for public purposes and to compel the performance of public duties. This is not a suit under any specific provisions of any specific Act; nor is it a suit for the declaration of the plaintiff's right to vote and stand as a candidate for election which would be suit of civil nature (I.L.R. 24 Calcutta 107); nor is it a suit to establish any legal character to which the plaintiff is entitled under the provision of Sec. 42 of the specific relief Act. The present suit is in my opinion a suit for the nature contemplated by the provisions of Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act. According to that Section it is only the Bombay High Court in the exercise of its ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, which can make such a order for the doing of a specific act or calling an officer to forbear from holding an election, and this Court would have no jurisdiction to grant the reliefs claimed. If there are 'prima facie good grounds for my entertaining serious doubts upon the competence of this Court to grant the effective reliefs claimed by the plaintiff it will be an erroneous assumption of jurisdiction to entertain this application. I therefore discharge this rule with costs by rejecting the application for temporary injunction.

7. I have dealt in this interlocutory order the questions raised at some length because I thought it desirable that the plaintiff should be clearly aware of my own views in the matter so that he might take such steps as he may think desirable, either to appeal to a higher tribunal or to withdraw from this suit specially in view of the fact that the election will be held on the 29th November next before which the hearing of the suit can't be reached."

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and ordered that the case should be placed for hearing on Monday the 24 November.

Mr. H. V. Diwatia appeared for the appellant.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, November 20.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally K Jethabhoy and anr. Thakoredas and D.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tarmahomed Mulla and M.

802-24—Surajmal and Co, Tyabbhai Moosaji Kaicha, Jehangir Curseiji Ghadialy and another, F J Ghadialy.

781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Administrator General, Ganeshdas Laxminarayen, Kanga and Co.

878-24—Mantri and Co, Rajoji Lakhamaji and Co, Kondeji Ramji and another, Jehangir M and S.

3715-23—Daphtary F and D, Ramdas Krishna, Manu Subedar, Payne and Co.

3478-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Fulchand, Kesarbai and others, Mehta L and Co.

4910-23—Motichahnd and D, Karani and Co, Manilal Maganlal and Bros and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

3470-23—Pathare and Co, Ambaram Motichand, Khodidas Dayabhai, Thakoredas and Co.

935-21—Motichand and D, Jesingbhai Mohanlal Dalal, Jethalal D, Sanghani.

2926-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co, Jethmal Surupchand, N C Dalal and Co.

247-24—Matubhai J and M, The Khandesh Shree Krishna Trading Co Ltd, Dayanath Narayendas, Edgelow G W and Co.

4900-23—Dikshit M and Co, Rachhabai, Mukundrao Parshram Anlikar Tyabji D and Co.

1591-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathuradas, Jaswantrai Sohanram and others, M B Chotbia.

685-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd, Bamakhan Abdulla Khan and another, Shamrao M and H.

3411-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trasler Ltd and another, G Mahomedali and Co, AmAin and D.

4369-23—Raghmaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas, Bhicaji Lalloo Mistri, Pandia and Co.

4507-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajoji, Damoder Pandurang and another, Judah and S.

4342-23—Daljas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others. Keshavji Mulji and others, Mulla and M, Sukhtanker and G.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

258-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co. Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.

2894-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskin Mawhood and ors v Valliji Abdulali Kalianwalla, Payne and Co.

4585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and ors, Matubhai J and M.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

2686-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Isharsing v Nandlal Deodu, Wadia G and Co.

3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Batliwalla and ors v Dr Dinshaw H L Batliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co, v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

4582-23—Pandia and Co, Anandrao Bajirao Manker v Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SCITS.)

3248-24—Thakordas and D, Narandas Hargowandas v Purshotamdas Brijmohandas v Ardeshir H D and Co.

3249-24—Malvi M R and Co. Vishram Liladhar v Kaloram Khunkhunram.

3359-24—Jehangir M and S, Dinbai Nowroji Mahimwalla v Dinanath Radhakison.

3377-24—Ardeshir H D and Co. Merwanji Ceoverji Jasawalla v Motlibai Curseiji, Vachha and Co.

3379-24—Dastur and Co, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji v W G Ward, H L Shawe.

3381-24—Vrailal and Co, Jackeria Adam v Jaffer Issac and others.

152-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v Mrs. W. M. Roberts, Captain and V.

153-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v Mrs. Rennard and another, Cantain and V.

4460-23—Soonderdas and Co, Mulji Gokaldas and others, Sorabji Jamsetji Karkaria and others.

2569-24—Motichand and D, Deokaram Mulji and others, Ravjibhai Khushibhai Patel, Amin and D.

693-24—In Person, Champsy Bhimji and Co, Saraswatibai Babaji.

3260-24—Shah and Co, Jaipal Panachand and others, Laxmidas Amersey, Dabholker and J.

3341-24—Kanga and Co Pestonji Maneckji Kanga, Fazal Vali.

3530-24—Matubhai J and M, Maneckbai, Darasham Hormusji Toot, G B Pandya.

3542-24—Vrajlal and Co, Tricumdas Goverdhandas, Dwarkadas Jekisondas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3562-24—Captain and V, Jafferbhai Kanji Maneukbhai Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

3593-24—Tyabji D and Co, Noorbhai Jaferji and another, Esufalli Mahomedali and others.

3594-24—Rustomji and G, Rahimatbai, Casumali Gulam Husein, Ferreira and V.

3643-24—Mulji Th and Co, Maneckbai, Merwanji Burjorji Umrigar, Matubhai J and M.

2838-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Bai Hari Ganga, Manilal Premji and others, Mehile P and G.

2862-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal G Singhani, Runichand Chagmal.

3112-24—Dabholker and J, Shemtaram Janardhan Katpar and another, Ismail Mahomed.

3233-24—Jehangir and S, Tyaballi Mahomedali and another, Damoder Anandji and another, Madhavji and Co.

3256-24—Chitnis K and M, Dawoodbhay Alibhai and another, Ismailji Hasanalli and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

946-24—Pandia and Co, Mulji Valabhji, Balmukhand Govindram, Shah and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2376-24—Surveyor and Co., Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla v Maneckji Nesserwanji Kavarana, Mancherska and N.

2146-24—Madhowji and Co, Dharsy Deoraj and Co, Ismail Fazoor Cassum and others Vachha and Co.

2418-24—Craigie B and Co, Asiatic Petroleum Co Ltd, Amdrade and Co and another, Dabholker and J.

3804-23—Dubash and Co. Amilakchand Bhurchand v Mirzamal Motilal and Co. Shah and Co.

181-24—Dallas and Co, Jethamal Narandas and another. The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chama Karan Keloth Kunhamed Keyi, Ahmed Vali Mahomed and others, Shamrao M and H.

1754-23—Mulji P and P, Vishram Esmail and Co, Samuel Weiss and another. Smetham B and L.

2201-24—Smetham B and L, Samuel Weiss and others, Visharam Shivji and another, Mulji P and P.

1300-24—Merwanji K and Co, Meherji Framji Mehta, Shivshanker Shamji and others, Dikshit M and Co.

1268-24—Dikshit M and Co, Shivshanker Shamji, M F Mehta Merwanji K and Co.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, The World Ancillary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British India General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3649-24—Matubhai J and M, Purshotamdas Ramji v Valabhdas Murlidhar, Edgelow G W and Co.

609-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

157-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamhusein Ratansy Nanji, Abdullabhai Laiji and others, Tyabji D and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esmailbai Ebrahim, Adamaliy Bahimbhai and others, Merwanji K and Co, Raghnaya N and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Caseum, Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Morarji Cullianji, Gudmal Gumaamal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co, Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another, Ayeshabai and others, Jehangir P G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Khimaldas Kalyandas, J Balamal, Amin and D.

934-21—Motichand and D, Kaldas Tricumji, Dayal Shamji and others.

3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, Mirzamal Motilal and Co, Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4458-22—Captain and V, Bai Shri Suraj Kuvarbai Saheb v Morarji Narotam, Malvi M R and Co.

4808-22—Payne and Co. The Netherland Trading Society, Magniram Daumal and others, Purnanand C and J Amarchand M and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bulldan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.

3193-24—Smetham B and L, Abdul Hasein Mutvali v S Abdul Karim, Manohar and Co.

3260-24—Purnanand C and J, Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

2950-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.

1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.

3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hansraj Ramji and Co, Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.

2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5339-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Waittie Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Amersy, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3488-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokaram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Moghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal.

4619-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshrinrasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vathaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co Hirji Jairam, Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

S C 553-24—Dabholker and J, Khatao Bhawanji and Co. v Miya Mahomed Isuf Shaikh Abdula Khot and others, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara T Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B E Parelwalla Jamsedji R and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

1522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dorji v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dhursey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

1434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Delel and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2451-24—Ranamal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2574-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gangaram, Lachmanarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.

2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.

2989-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayaballi Mulla Narmudin and others, Paralkar and R.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Ilaaji Jusab and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.

2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatius D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gavar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji, Manilal H and Co.

2653-24—Khandwalla and C, Jeciram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19

The centre of the Bay cyclone lies this morning off the coast near Gopalpur and is moving in a north-north-easterly direction.

Communication has, at present, been interrupted with both Gopalpur and Puri.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal and Orissa, and local in North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Silchar one and a half inches; Shillong one; Cherrapunji two; Barisal one; Sangor Island one and a half; Belasore three; and Calingpatam two.

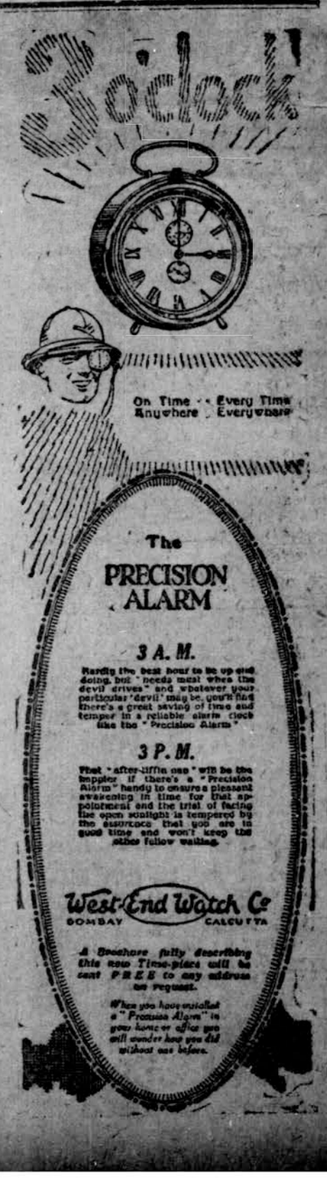
Forecast:—Increase in Bengal.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY IN CANADA.

The results of a recent enquiry made by the Canadian Department of Labour to ascertain the present position of the eight hour day movement in industrial undertakings in Canada were made known to the Select Committee on Industrial and International Relations by the Assistant Deputy-Minister of Labour. The enquiry showed that 54.22 per cent of the employers of firms making returns work on eight-hour day, or 48 hours week, or less. The enquiry was based on returns received from employers having fifteen or more employees in the various industries, excepting agriculture and fishing. Information was received from 5,263 employers having 690-317 employees.

Details regarding the hours of employment in the various industries are reproduced in the "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office. It is interesting to note that the industry in which the higuest proportion of employees was working a 48 hour week or less was transportation, with 91.5 per cent and the industry in which the smallest proportion of the employees worked a 48 hour week and less was logging, with 19.23 per cent.

An Allahabad message says:—Efforts are being made in India to start a fund for the erection of a Dharamsala and Hindu temple in London for which about thirty lakhs of rupees will be required. The Maharajahs of Orcha and Darbhanga are interested in the scheme and the latter it is mentioned will be the President of the Managing Committee.—A.P.



COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

The following is Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s report for the week ending October 10th, 1924:—

COTTON.

Although the Government has reduced its estimate almost one-half million bales for the last three reports, a decrease of only 97,000 bales for the report of October 8th was less than expected, resulting in a sharp decline. Our own reports, however, incline us to the belief that the drought in August from Texas to Mississippi and the rains and late weevil activity have caused greater damage than the reports have yet shown.

The general impression among the trade is that the ginnings were much larger to the end of September than for this period a year ago. In the absence of comparative Government figures, however, it is significant that private ginning comparisons indicated approximately the same ginnings, being much smaller in the Carolinas and Texas, but larger from Georgia to Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, with Mississippi ginning almost three times that of the same period a year ago. A large portion of the cotton in the dry areas of Texas, Louisiana, Southern Arkansas and Mississippi has been ginned. During the next six weeks it is likely that disappointing ginnings will be recorded in this area.

While ideas regarding the prospective supply continue to be the dominant influence in shaping the market at present, it is well to bear in mind the fundamentals, that reserve stocks of cotton and manufactured goods are of small proportions and that the world is gradually returning to normal conditions. There is every indication that the South will resist any material decline from this level and that the co-operative associations who were successful last year will handle a larger percentage of this year's crop, leading to more orderly marketing and less selling pressure.

It appears to us, therefore, that no declines of importance need be feared and that operations on the constructive side are more likely to be successful, but we advise against being too enthusiastic until a clearer view of the situation can be formed.

COFFEE.

Renewed speculative buying for the rise and very heavy short covering have been induced by recent reports of reduced crop estimates, and rumours that negotiations for a Sao Paulo loan are pending, carrying our market to new high levels followed by but a moderate reaction. While the supply situation may warrant present and even higher prices for coffee later on, at the moment the technical position of the market seems weakened by the rapid advance.

SUGAR.

With sentiment pretty evenly divided, fluctuations have been desultory and without special significance. Reports of a somewhat easier situation abroad are about balanced by the temporarily strong supply situation. For the present, we favor a waiting attitude, preferring, however, sales of new crops should they develop strength.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The Government report issued yesterday on a[redacted] sales on bulges appear attractive.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 18.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.840 inches.
Temperature of Air	77.4 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.0 "
Dew Point	62.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	60.90 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.9 "
Minimum	70.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	194 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER						LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft	in.
W.	19	3	37	26	0	19	10	37	20	10
		15	47	23	8		21	40	19	7
Th.	20	4	33	25	8	20	11	57	20	6
		17	4	23	7		23	4	20	2
F.	21	5	39	25	7	21	13	1	19	9
		18	37	24	2		..		..	
Sat.	22	14	58	26	5	22	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	6
Sun.	23	7	49	26	3	23	1	52	19	11
		20	49	26	6		14	34	17	6
M.	24	8	44	26	11	24	2	52	19	5
		21	52	27	11		15	17	16	3
Tu.	25	9	34	27	6	25	3	44	18	9
		22	32	29	2		15	88	15	1

Nov 20 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 48m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 21 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 49m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 22 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 49m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 23 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 50m. Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov. 24 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 25 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h.
Nov 26 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 27 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 28 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 53m. Sunset 6h.
Nov 29 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 54m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 30 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 54m. Sunset 6h.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 636.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 686.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 676.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's seling D D Rs. 225½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 293.

CROSS RATES
London—New York Dol. 4.63-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 88.12.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.00.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.
Exchange market closed steady with sellers for ready T. T. on London at 1s. 5-29/32d.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Nov. 19.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	638
American Dollars	293
Hongkong Dollars	162
Shanghai	225 1/2
Japan	111 1/2
Singapore	159

Market Steady.

Bombay, November 19.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's Selling T T Ready 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Buying T T Ready 1/5 31/32.
Bank's Selling T T Decr 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Selling T T Jan 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Buying T T Jan. 1/5 1/6.
Bank's Selling T T Feb. 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's Selling T T March 1/5 27/32.
Bank's Buying T T March 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Selling T T April 1/5 25/32.
Bank's Buying T T April 1/5 7/8.

London, Nov. 18.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold firm £4.10.0
Bar Silver Spot quiet 33 11/16

London, Nov. 18.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/2
Bar Silver [redacted] 33 11/16
[redacted]ths hence 33 7/8
[redacted] Silver—Small supplies
[redacted]ay loans 3
[redacted]arket loans 2 3/4
[redacted] of England Rate 4 per
[redacted]y 1923.

[redacted]ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 18.

Stockholm 17.26
Christiania 31.23
Amsterdam 11.51
Switzerland 23.99
Belgium 96.05 yesterday's
Prague 155.00
17th Cuban Sugar 15/6 Feb/Mar. nominal.

London, Nov. 18.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.07
Exchange on London in Germany 19.372.000
Exchange on London in Italy 106.90

New York, Nov. 18.

Demand Bills 4.6300

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 18.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 21

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Three Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.
Call 2 per cent. Nominal.
One Month 2 per cent. Nominal.
Three Months 3½ to 4 per cent.
Six Months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market: Short money easy. Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate, 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, November 19.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/13.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/9/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/9/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/9/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 75/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 76.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 76/4.

London, Nov. 18.

Bar gold ready, s. 90-0.
Silver ready, d. 33-11.
Silver forward, d. 33-14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak. Continent bought, China sold.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, November 19.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 93/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933. Rs. 97/5.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97/13.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, 100/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 99.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 99.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, November 19.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 75, Central Bank 23 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 425, Bombay Cotton 540, Bombay Dyeing 868/12, Bradbury 523, Century 417/8, Cent. India 513/12, Colaba Land 157/8, Coorla 170, Crescent 240, Dawn 630, Edw. Sassoon 181/4, Fazulbhoy 853/12, Globe 60, Gokak 98/12xd. Ind. Bleaching 217/8, Ind. Malwa 410, Jamshed Mfg. 130, Kastoorchand 157/8, Khatao 180, Kohinoor 1200, Luxmi Cotton 4550, Madhowji 365, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2600, Meyer Sassoon 120, Morarji 2700, New Great 411/4, New City 310, Pabani 357/8, Pearls 562/8, Phoenix 525, Simplex 252/8, Swan 1012/8, Swadeshi 625, Tata Mill 157/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 182/8, B Burma 302/8, B Burma N. I. 65, Bt. Burma Pef. 5/11, Bombay Tramway 86/14, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 160, New India 13/2, Shivrajpur 47, Tata Iron Ord. 8/8, Tata Iron Defd. 32/8, Tata Hydro 707/8 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Nov. 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/8 —.1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £79 1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/4 —.1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/8 —.1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2

SHARES.

London, Nov. 18.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £21 1/8
National Bank £45 1/2
P. and O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Nov. 18.

No applications were received for Bills and no allotments were made for deferred telegraphic and immediate transfers.

The highest tender received for deferred telegraphic transfer was 1/5 29/32 and for immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/5 15/16.

One crore of rupees will be offered for sale next week.

Southern India tea estates has declared interim dividend of 20 per cent.

COUNCIL BILLS AND T. T.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency has issued the following Press Communique:—

"There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, the 18th November, 1924, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 38 lakhs.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week."

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, November 19

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	.. No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	.. No.	20 1/2	1	5	3
Currimbhai	.. No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone	.. No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
David ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Shapurji ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Trikamdas ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Sattara ..	.. No.	10 1/4	0	14	3
Shapurji ..	.. No.	6 1/2	0	11	6
Light-house..	.. No.	6 1/2	0	11	3
Japan ..	.. No.	40—1	1	7	0
" ..	.. No.	42—2	1	9	3
"	.. No.	20	1	2	0
..	.. No.	32	1	5	9

America offered silver after the price had been fixed.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 19

Ready:—22-9-6

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Magsar	22-10-6	22-9-6	22-9-6
Posh	22-11-6	22-10-6	22-10-6

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—5—0
Posh 0—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 19.

Ready:—75-11-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	76-0-0	76-4-0	76-15-0
Posh	76-4-0	76-8-0	76-4-0

Tejl Mandi
Magsar 1—2—0
Posh 2—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

19th Nov.

To-day Reuter reported 16 to 23 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 11 points down. The market declined on hedge and local traders selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th instant as under:—

"Messrs. Volkart Brothers cable with Egyptian crop 7 million cantars, in India 6 1/2 million bales, in the U.S.A. 13 million bales, do not think advance at present above 25 cents justified. They think 25 cents fair price for futures."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"National ginners estimate ginning about 10,910,000 bales crop without linters 12,54.0000 bales."

In face of the American markets showing steadiness, the local market does not follow the advance on the other side, but on the contrary indicates a distinctly easier tendency for the last two days, in view of the fact that new crop cotton begins to move freely in up-country markets, and arrivals have increased. Our opinion remains unchanged and we look for a gradually downward tendency in the near future, as we fully realise that prices will have to give way to a level more in keeping with the size of the crop in this market.

A moderate advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 478¼ i.e. Rs. 2¼ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission and Japanese Houses and Sarofs were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 474. Going up by half a rupee the market further declined to Rs. 472¼ on selling by Japanese Houses the same rate ruling at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 474¼ and going down to Rs. 472¼ on selling by an Indore operator closed at Rs. 473 at 6-30 p.m. on buying by offices.

Fine Oomra Decr.Jan. opened at Rs. 457 and gradually eased to Rs. 452½ on general selling. Again improving to Rs. 453 the prices further gave way to Rs. 451 the same rate being quoted at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 448 and gradually declined to Rs. 444 on general selling. On buying by one Japanese firm the prices recovered to Rs. 445½. F.G. Bengal Decr./Jan. was quoted Rs. 403.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 19.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	.. 473
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	.. 403
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. ..	.. 451
"	March	.. 446

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay November, 19.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	500	480
M. C. Oomra No. 4	525	510

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 19.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	444
" " Bengal	Dec./January	406
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. ..	453
"	March ..	443

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT,

19th November 1924.

New York Market 18th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.03	Dec.		24.27+24	24.26	+23
24.25	Jan.	24.30+05	24.48+23	24.45	+20
24.61	Mar.			24.80	+19
24.93	May.			25.13	+20
24.78	Jul.			24.94	+16

Telegraphic market advices:—Smaller market but steady. Trade buying meeting some long liquidation.

January highest 24.65 (11.09 a.m.), lowest 24.30 (at the opening) range .35 points.

Liverpool Market 18th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.63	Jan.	13.40—23	13.44—19	13.51	—12
13.68	Mar.	13.46—22	13.49—19	13.57	—11
13.72	May.			13.61	—11
13.60	July.			13.49	—11
13.91	Oct.			12.93	—08
Egyptian					
23.55	Nov.			24.10	+55
22.20	Jan.			22.75	+55

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 400,000.

(2) Good undertone. Hedge selling and local traders selling taken by straddle buying and trade fixing call sales.

National Ginners Association estimate crop 12,540,000 bales and ginned 10,910,000. American cross rate 4.62.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Heavy realising anticipating further increse Bureau yield. "Advise buying weak market."

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Upland G. O. C.	
January	13.51	—.12
March	13.57	—.11
May	13.61	—.11
July	13.49	—.11

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard quiet 13.75
New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	24.49
March	24.83
May	25.14
New York Noon Call	
January	24.49
March	24.84
May	25.15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	24.40
March	24.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

December	13.39	—.21
January	13.42	—.21
March	13.40	—.19
May	13.51	—.21
July	13.41	—.19
October	12.89	—.12

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

January	22.30	plus 10
March	21.35	,, 05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	
November	13.53	—.10
December	13.47	—.13
January	13.51	—.12
February	13.53	—.11
March	13.57	—.11
April	13.58	—.11
May	13.61	—.11
June	13.55	—.11
July	13.49	—.11
August	13.30	—.11
September	13.18	—.08
October	12.93	—.08
November	12.81	—.08

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.75
M. G., Bengal "Fully Good"	12.15
M. G. Bengal, "Fine"	12.55
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.80
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.30
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.80
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.05
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.45
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.85
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.65
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.05
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.45

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Monthly figures of exports of cotton from America:—

	Bales.
To Great Britain	347,000
To Continent	487,000
To Japan	159,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

November	24.10	plus 55
December	23.45	,, 55
January	22.75	,, 55
February	22.35	,, 55
March	21.85	,, 55
April	21.65	,, 65
May	21.40	,, 65
June	21.10	,, 60
July	20.85	,, 60
August	20.65	,, 60
September	20.45	,, 60
October	20.20	,, 60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 18.

COTTON.—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 91,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000
Day's Exports to Continent 16,000
Futures at New York—

January	24.45	plus 20
March	24.80	,, 19
May	25.13	,, 20
July	24.44	,, 16
Spot Cotton at New York	24.50	plus 26

(Continued on page 10.)

PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" of Oct. 25th:—

To write anything of real value about last week's cotton market is difficult. At the close on Friday December contracts in New York showed a decline of about 130 points as compared with the previous Friday.

The drop was caused by two government reports issued on Wednesday. One estimated the crop at 12,499,000 bales. The other announced that 4,525,520 bales had been ginned up to the evening of September 30. The ginning is regarded as confirmatory of the estimate and althoughh the mathematical casuists may argue otherwise it is plain that a preponderant majority of the trade are now of the opinion that there will be enough cotton to "go round" this season.

This conviction, taken in connection with the uncertainty felt as to the presidential election in this country and the resignation of the Labor Ministry in Great Britain, makes against speculative confidence in higher prices. Therefore we are faced with a period in which for at least two months the amount of cotton for sale is likely to exceed the quantity wanted.

We are, in other words, getting back to the old time conditions which usually brought about what we have called the "autumnal tendency toward lower prices." It is in a measure a normal development, but it is exceedingly hard upon the farmer who is not equipped to hold and hasn't the merchant's facilities for hedging.

It is greatly to be regretted that this condition has been brought about by crop estimates emanating from an Agricultural Department that was originally created to protect the interests of agriculture. If its forecasts should prove to be excessive, which is quite possible, an unnecessary loss will have been caused those to whom it will be a great hardship, and even if Wednesday's figures prove to be right it is doubtful whether their publication will have benefited any one. As a result of their issuance the dry goods market has relapsed into dullness and the edge is off a demand that was just commencing to revive.

It is still possible that an early frost or a destructive storm may cause a recovery in the market for raw cotton, but barring something sensational there seems to be but little likelihood of any startling advance in prices until the bulk of the crop is marketed.

But this is not to say that the price level next spring will be lower than the one at present prevailing. If the political omens after the New Year shall be favorable and Europe has been put on its feet by the German loan and the Dawes plan a world wide revival in trade may be witnessed. Exports of cotton from the United States are already in excess of last year, and if the demand continues to increase a crop of even 13,000,000 bales would be insufficient for the world's requirements.

In view of such a possibility the situation is one that calls for orderly marketing, and the co-operative selling organizations of the South have an opportunity to do a great service by encouraging deliberation in the selling of the crop.

We do not mean to say that they can bring about an immediate advance, but they may at least avert a serious or precipitate decline.

RUBBER

London, Nov. 18.

Para Up River Fine Spot Dec/Jan 17 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot November 16 7/8.
Tone:—Irregular and easier, closing rather steadier with less pressure to sell.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 19.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	426-4	..	426-4
Bombay Cotton	540	..	540
Bombay Dyeing	867-8-75-77-8	80-875	67-8-868-12
Century..	415-18-12-20	418-12	21-4-417-8
Nagpur ex-divi.	512-8-15-17-8	512-8	17-8-11-4-513-12
Colaba	152-8	152-8	157-8
Crescent	241-4-40	237-8	240
Indore	412-8-11-4	12-8-410	410
Kohinoor	1200	..	1200
New Great	408-12-12-8-13-12	10-411-4	17-8-10-411-4
Pearl	560-66-4-67-8	70-5-65	71-4-63-12-562-[illegible]
Phœnix	525	..	535
Bharucha	103-12	..	105
Simplex	252-8-56-4	55-252-8	57-8-252-8
Swan	1012-8	..	1012-8
Swadesh ex-divi.	615	612-8	22-8-625
Pabni	355	..	352-8
Fazal	853-12	65-860	65-57-8-853-12
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	187-8	..	187-8
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	356-4-57-8-62-8	67-8-360	67-8-65-366-4
Finlay	800	..	800
Gokak ex-divi.	98-12	..	98-12
Edward Sassoon	177-8	..	181-4
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	120
Alcock	183-12	..	182-8
			[illegible]
Bombay Burma Old ..	301-4	..	302-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi	86-14	..	86-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	69-8	..	70
Bundi Cement	9	..	9
Central E. Mining	27-8	..	27-8
Indian Cement	36-4	..	36-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	8-6	..	8-8
Tata Steel Defd.	30-32-8	32-8	33-12-32-8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

"Passengers' Day": Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

All-India Congress Committee meeting, Muzafarbad Hall, Grant Road.

English Mails due by S. S. "Kaiser-I-Hind" at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

S. S. "Naldera" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

All-India Congress Committee meeting, Muzafarbad Hall, Grant Road.

5th Session of Postal & R. M. S. Conference, C. Jehangir Hall 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah to preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to cyclone, a breakdown of all Calcutta Madras telegraph lines has occured. Consequently, telegrams to and from Calcutta and places beyoned, are to be seriously delayed.

Owing to unsettled weather conditions telegrams to and from Madras are subject to delay.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Games Tournament in Chess, Draughts and Ping-Pong will begin from Thursday the 27th November, 1924. Members desirous of taking part in the Tournament will please send in their names to the Hon. Secretary for games on or before the 25th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Ellerman's City and Hall Line steamers s.s. "City of Cairo" is due to arrive here on the 25th instant.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Principal S. C. Shahani, M.A., has been nominted as an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Phadke's Art Exhibition at Ramchandra, C. P. Tank Road, will remain open till the 25th inst. Those who have not yet seen the exhibition will do well to pay a visit to it before it closes.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election of Delegates for the Belgaum Congress previously notified to be held on Sunday (the 23rd inst.) has to be postponed till the result of the All-India Congress Committee's election is declared by the B. P. C. C. The annual general meeting only will be held on Sunday (the 23rd inst.) at 9 a.m. (S. T) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall as previously announced.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of Delegates to the Indian National Congress at Belgaum, which was notified to take place on Sunday (the 23rd inst.) is postponed, as asked by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Fresh date and time will be duly notified in due course.

The following Office-bearers and Members of the Managing Committee are elected for the year 1924-25.

President:—Sjt. Vaikuntrai A. Desai.

Vice Presidents:—Sjts. Sayaji L. Silam and M. N. Chatrapati.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries:—Sjts. Madhusudan G. Bhandere, Anantram Vaikuntaram and S. A. M. Syed.

Hon. Treasurer:—Sjt. Phiroz J. Mistri.

Members of the Committee:—Sjts. Osman Sobani, Manilal D. Nanawati, Jehangir B. Patel, S. K. Pupala, S. R. Bhatt, K. M. Naik Mammohandas Atnanam Chas. Michael M Nizamudeen, Munshi Mirza Mahommedali I C Marfatia, Mahomed Ekramul Haq, S. A. M. Abu Tahir and B. D. Padgaoker.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the B.V.C.C. held on Thursday the 13th instant. "In the opinion of this Committee, the spinning franchise, as recommended to be embodied in Article of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress, by the statement of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C.R. Das, and Pandit Motilal Nehru, is unworkable, and subversive of the aim of the Congress to make itself popular, democratic and National and he some should therefore not be adopted by the All-India C.C. and the National Congress. The resolution should be forwarded to the Secretary, All-India Congress Committee."

PASSENGERS' DAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association. Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Swarajya Party, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Bombay Humanitarian League, Sugar Merchants Association, Municipal Teachers Association, Rastriya Sabha, and Gujrati Hindu Stree Sabha a public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. (S. T) today at the Marwari Vidyalaya to observe "Passengers' Day". The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Mrs. M. R. Jayaker, N. M. Joshi, V. J. Patel, Joseph Baptista L. R. Tairsee, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. K. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta, and Mawji Govindji will address the meeting.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 8 p.m. on Thursday November 20th.

Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F. V.

Fox Trot—Do it for me.

Waltz—Night of love.

Fox Trot—After the storm.

Fox Trot—Shifting Sands.

Valaz—Plmony Lame.

Valaz—

Fox Trot—The little wooden whistle would not listen.

Fox Trot—I wonder who is dancing with you to-night.

Fox Trot—Josephine.

Arrangements have been made at the Club during the programme.

"GRAND FANCY FAIR"

A grand Fancy Fair under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop Bishop Coadjutor in aid of the Dabul Parish New Church Building, will be held at Dabul (Burnpur) Girgaum Road, on Sunday (the 23rd inst.) from 5-30 p.m. H. E. The Consul General for Portugal has kindly consented to declare the fair open. Other days on which the fair will remain open are 29th and 30th inst. and 1st and 2nd prox. from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and the last day (3rd prox.) from 4-30 a.m. to 8 and 5 p.m. to 12 p.m.

"PARSI RUSTOMJI."

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has passed the following resolution:—

"The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha deeply regrets the death of "Parsi Rustomji" of Africa, who by his unique patriotism and self-sacrifice served the cause of India at a grave crisis in Africa and mantained the best traditions of patriotic Parsis in

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

EUROPEAN FINED RS. 500.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which George Thomas Brigg, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Brigg and Co., of Bombay, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The prosecution alleged that the accused on the night of October 25, was driving along the Esplanade Road and that near Messrs. Marcks and Co., the accused knocked down a ship's engineer A. Wright, who sustained severe injuries.

The accused, in his statement, submitted that he was trying to dodge the injured man and at the time when Wright was knocked down, the accused was under the belief that the accused had successfully tried to save the man. It was only when he had passed the Church-Gate Station that it was suggested by some of his friends that it would be better to go again to the spot and see what had happened. It was then that the accused came to know from Superintendent Jones that the accused had knocked down a person. He had compensated the injured person

His Worship found the accused guilty and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship remarked that he thought of giving a deterrent punishment, but taking into consideration the accused's youth, he thought that the fine would be a sufficient punishment.

FATAL FALL FROM CART.

On Tuesday noon, Shaik Mohmed Shaik Enoos, a Mohamedan, was driving a motor lorry from Kastoorchand Mill to the Imperial Mill along Haines Road when a fatal accident occurred to a coolie named Vishnu Babate, aged 50 years. It appears, the lorry was loaded with cotton bales which were not tied and Vishnu was sitting on the top of the bales. Suddenly the driver felt a jerk and he stopped the lorry and on looking thorugh found a bale fallen down and Vishnu lying on the road ten paces from the bale. He complained of pain and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury also remarked that the bales placed on lorries should be tied to prevent them from falling.

FATAL JUMP FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Venkama Pushama (40), a Hindu mill worker got in a local train of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla on Tuesday at 2-30 p.m. to go to Ghatkoper. Before the train stopped at Ghatkoper, he jumped on the platform and fell on his back. He was rendered unconscious and was put in a local train and brought to the J. J. Hospital but died a few hours after admission. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

Hasmulla Din Mohmed (40) a labourer in the G. I. P. Railway engine shed, Byculla was standing on the footboard of a carriage of a train in motion holding the bars of the doors on Sunday morning. When the train passed the Elphant Bridge the side girder of the bridge came in contact with his head and leg and he fell down. He was picked up and removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A WOMAN COMMITS "SUICIDE."

The Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of an unknown Hindu woman who was found in a well near Tulsi Pipe Road with stones tied round her waist on the 9th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. The police made enquiries but could not obtain any information regarding the deceased or her relatives.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ACCIDENT ON G. I. P. RLY.

An accident occurred on Wednesday morning on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway near Khandala Stion. It appears two wagons of a goods train got derailed blocking the main line. The Calcutta Mail as well as Delhi Express were therefore delayed a few hours.

ELECTROCUTED.

On Wednesday at about 9 a.m. one Rama a Hindu aged 35 climbed a tree at Laburnum Road to pluck some fruit when his foot got entangled with an electric live wire and he fell on the ground. He died on the spot.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a better hessian market ruled firm but later on eased somewhat, the close being quiet. In coals a moderate business is reported at steady rates.

Teas: This section continues buoyant, most companies being marked up and almost every company being dealt in at strongly advancing prices Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 51¼, 5, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1923 103/8, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/11, 5 per cent bonds 1933 91/12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 36, Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Deab Branch Railway 70.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8, Dunbar 179, Kesoram 5.

Jutes:—Auskland 270, Bally 280/8, Budge Budge 488, Champdany 216, Clive 44/12, Craig ord 6, do pref 106, Dalhousie 438, Gourepore ord 815, do pref 99, Kinnison 955, Landsdowne 358, Lawrence 636, Lothian 455, Naihati 487/8, National 315, Muddea 50, Presidency 6/4, Reliance 64/8, Union 582, Waverley 8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coal Fields 10, Bansjorah 16/12, Baraboni 12/4, Bengal 593, Bokare and Pamgur 24/4, Borrea 14/4, Burrakur 31, Ghusick and Nuslia 16/8, Gopalichuck 12/8, Jainty Central 5/8, Mosoonda and Myadee 19/4, New Beerbhoom 35/4, Patmohna 2/8, Bamla Ramnagar 7.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 22, B. I. Corporation ord 5, Tavoy Tin Corporation 16/8, Central Hydraulic Pressing 23/8

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 178, Atal 22, Basmatia 18/12, Batelli 4, Central Cachar 134, Chandypore 253/8, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 332, Dhunseri 7/8, Dimakusi 29/8, Dufflaghur 20, Eastern Cachar 24/12, Eastern Terai 9, East India 25/12, Hattikhira 39, Jutlibari 16/12, Malacherra 138, Noobah 20/4, New Terai 19, North Western Cachar 352 Orang 13/4, Rajnagar 161, Rajabari 22/8, Panicherra 28/4, Redbank 10/4, Sapoi 27/10, Singell 163/8, Tengpani 17/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence.

KASTOORCHAND MILL.

400 WEAVERS "DOWN TOOLS"

About 400 weavers of Kastoorchand Mill situate at Dadar struck work on Wednesday morning demanding an increase in their wages. It appears they received their pay for October three days ago and complained of receiving less wages. The management having refused to accede to their demand they struck work. The mill is working as usual.

MR. SHIVAM BI AMMA AND LATE

Under the auspic of the G. ward D.C. C. a public meeting of the Citizens of Dadar was held at Ollengal Wadi on Sunday, at 5 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan presiding, to express the deep sense of sorrow felt at the sad demises of Mr. Shivam and of Bi Amma mother of the Ali Brothers.

Mr. Natarajan, eulogised the very valuable services of Mr. C. V. P. Shivam for the cause of the Tamilian depressed classes who prodominate Dharavi; and his untiring efforts, in establishing a Tamil School, for their benefit, which was subsequently taken up by the Corporation. Mr. Shivam he said, was one of the rare fine spirits produced by the Non-co-operation movement and in his death the country has lost one of its truest and most sincere workers. He also referred to the deplorable circumstances and insuperable personal difficulties that beset Mr. Shivam in his latter days, in spite of these he however, never swerved from his sacred service of the motherland. His contributions to the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity and removal of untouchability said Mr. Natarajan, were immense, and this fact was patent enough to all those who had been reading his valuable and thought Provoking writings in the columns of the "Indian Social Reformer" and the "Bombay Chronicle". The president concluded by saying that Mr. Shivam worshipped the movement he was engaged in.

SINCERE WORKER.

Mr. V. A. Desai said he had brought a message from Srimati Sarojini Devi who could not attend the meeting due to illness. He said 'Mr. Shivam was the finest specimen of sincere workers who had impressed her in the Provincial Congress Committees' was in short the message that Srimati Sarojini Devi had asked him to convey to the meeting.

Mr. J. C. Erunza, said that but for Mr. Shivam's efforts to batch of volunteers from Bombay would have taken part in the Nagpur Flag Satvagraha. He, then, moved the following resolution:—

"That a fund be raised by subscription from the public to commemorate the memory of Mr. C.V.P. Shivam, in a manner to be decided hereafter. That the Committee of the following members be entrusted with the work.

1. Mr. Jamnadas Erunza, 2. Mr. K.A. Subramaniam, and 3. Mr. Agharkar."

Mr. K.A. Subramaniam seconded.

Mr. Koparde supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously, the audience standing.

ALI BROTHERS' LOSS.

The next resolution was put from the chair and passed 'nem com' all standing in prayerful mood. The resolution ran as follows:—

"That the "G" Ward Dt. C. C. in public meeting assembled express their deep sorrow at the death of the great Indian lady—mother of our esteemed leaders Moulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali—and authorise the President of the meeting to convey to the two brothers their deep-felt condolences in their sad loss."

After the termination of the meeting a list was circulated among these present to contribute their mite for the Shivam memorial and a sum of nearly Rs. 100 was promised on the spot. Mr. Natarajan and Mr. V. A. Desai contributed Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively towards the same. Mr. Desai also assured the meeting that he would try to collect as much money as possible from other wards.

THE LATE BI AMMA.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S CONDOLENCE.

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has passed the following resolution:—

"Parsi Rajkeya Sabha deplores the melancholy death of Bi Amma, the brave mother of the brave Ali Brothers and the Grand Old Woman of India, records with gratitude her great services to the cause of Hindu Muslim Unity, and fully hopes that the womanhood of India will retain in the hour of her trial, her glorious traditions of service and sacrifice for the Motherland."

SITIMANI VOLUNTEERS' CONDOLENCE

On the 16th inst. a condolence meeting of the ahayeks of the Volunteers' Central Training Camp Sitimani, III Batch, was held in the Prarthana Mandir under the presidentship of Sjt. Ahut Rao Krishanrao Herligol Gadag, when resolutions were passed placing on record a sense of the great and irreparable loss to the country by the death of Bi-Ammaan expressing profound sympathy with Ali brothers in their bereavement.

ATTACKED BY A BIG FISH

SWIMMER'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

On Sunday morning two Army officers, Capt. L. A. Bennett and Capt. A. W. Hooper of the Embarkation Staff went for a swim at Back Bay when near the Reclamation wall, Capt. Hooper was attacked by a big fish causing injury to his eye. The injury caused excruciating pain and by the help of his companion Capt. Hooper eventually reached the beach whence he was taken to the military hospital at Colaba. This sort of fish, it is said, generally frequents the Bombay shores soon after the monsoon, and besides Capt. Hooper many other swimmers had similar experience in the past, though fortunately they have escaped personal injuries.

MR. VINAYAK SAVARKER.

We understand that M. V. D. Savarker who is at present in Bombay en route to Ratnagiri, had an interview with the Private Secretary to the Governor yesterday. What transpired at the interview is not known, but it is understood that he will remain in Bombay for a couple of days more. He is at present staying with his brother Dr. N. D. Saverker, Kirlosker Bhuvan, near Girgaon Tram Terminus.

"THE MUSLIM LEAGUE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your this morning's editorial with the attention which every pronouncement of the leading nationalist journal always demands, and with not a little amount of interest.

I am afraid in making strictures on the establishment of a Provincial League in Bombay you have failed to take into consideration some very important and highly pertinent facts.

I do not think that there is any Indian existing, however optimistic be his temperament who is prepared to deny the existence of a cleavage between Hindus and Mussulmans in India however regrettable and unfortunate that cleavage may be. The crying need of the moment is to bridge the gulf and to bring about a national pact which by its workability and reasonableness will ensure peace and harmony between the communities and the rapid achievement of the national goal.

Now to every pact there must be two parties. The Hindus, I say this in no disparaging tone but rather in admiration of their political genius, are well organised. There are several institutions which represent them in the true sense of the term and can speak for them. As regards the Mussulmans there is no such institution. The Muslim League is the only one which has made some attempt at organising the Mussalmans and ventilating their grievances and their demands. But it is yet very far from having achieved the ideal. Therefore the organization of Mussalmans in political institutions, far from being a disintegrating factor, is bound to act as a welder of the two communities. Then and then alone would it be possible for Mussalman leaders to speak with authority for the community and in the famous words of Mr. Lloyd George used with such effect during the Irish negotiations 'to deliver the goods.' At present no leader can lend his signature to any pact with the certainty of his signature being honoured. At most and at best our present pacts are pious hopes rather than binding and inflexible instruments.

Of course much will depend upon the spirit in which these institutions will be worked. But I can assure you, as the Secretary of the Bombay League that so far as this new organization is concerned, nothing will ever be done which will tend to make the gulf already woefully wide, wider.

As regards the venue, I admit in an ideal state of affairs it would have been more advisable to have the sessions of the League at Belgaum. But the ideal state does not exist. The League stands for politics which are not the politics of the Congress. And for a dispassionate discussion of topics a respectable distance is desirable between the two. But on the other hand the organisers have taken care that it should be possible for the Congresswallas to attend the League and *vice versa*. After all it is not such a far cry from Bombay to Belgaum. —Yours etc.,

M. C. CHAGLA.

High Court Library,
Nov. 19.

EX-MAHAKANEE OF PORBUNDER IN COURT.

SUIT TO RECOVER ADVANCED SUM.

Bai Shri Surajkuverba Saheb ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Morarji Narotam Gordhandas ..... Defendant.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 for which the defendant passed a promissory note in favour of the plaintiff, in consideration of several sums advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant from time to time.

The plaintiff repeatedly and ultimately by her attorney's letter called upon the defendant to pay the said sum but the defendant falsely denied the plaintiff's claim and failed to pay the said amount. The plaintiff therefore sought to recover the said amount in this suit.

The defendant by his written statement denied that any valuable consideration passed from the plaintiff to the defendant from time to time or at any time whatsoever.

The defendant stated that the promissory note referred to in the plaint was passed by him to the plaintiff, under the following circumstances:—

The plaintiff was the widow of the late Maharaja of Porebunder. The said Maharaja died in 1908 and thereafter the plaintiff was given a maintenance allowance for some time by the Porbunder State but the said allowance was stopped by the Porebunder State and she was no longer considered as the ex-Rani on the ground that she was leading an unchaste life. The plaintiff thereafter came to Bombay and spent whatever money she had got from the Porebunder State in living a luxurious life and in costly litigation against several persons.

In or about the year 1914 the defendant came to know the plaintiff. At that time the plaintiff had no means of her own and that she was already in deft. The defendant kept the plaintiff in her bungalow at Walkeshwar paid her debts and provided moneys for her expenses from time to time. The plaintiff lived with the defendant upto July 1922 on the most cordial terms.

In 1921 the defendant suffered a considerable loss and he expressed his inability to meet the plaintiff's expenses as she was leading a luxurious life. The plaintiff thereafter at the request of the defendant went to Rajkot and lived there for some time.

In or about May 1922, the plaintiff returned to Bombay and stayed at Narsing Hindu Lodge. The defendant used to go there and see the plaintiff and the relation between the parties continued to be cordial.

The 28th of May 1922 was the birthday of the defendant and he was invited by the plaintiff to dine with her.

After dinner the plaintiff complained to the defendant that he was not favouring her as he used to do formerly that she had no means of her own whatsoever that she was quite helpless and that there was no one to look after her. She therefore requested the defendant with tears in her eyes to make provision for her of about 1 lakh of rupees so that she might live comfortably on that and that she might not have to trouble the defendant again and again.

The defendant however expressed his inability to make such provision for her but asked the plaintiff to wait for sometime till his business was improved and he began to recover all the losses he had sustained and further stated to her that he was willing to make provision for her on account of the affection he had for her and on account of the relation he had had with her so for several years.

The plaintiff however wanted some assurance from the defendant and suggested that the defendant should pass a writing to her promising thereby to pay her Rs. 1,25,000. The defendant said that the plaintiff ultimately induced him to pass the promissory note by means of the great influence she exercised over the defendant and by exciting in the defendant compassion and sympathy for the plaintiff and by the assurance the plaintiff gave to the defendant, that she was asking him to pass the document merely as a proof of his continued regard for her and desire to provide for her when better times came.

The defendant further stated that the plaintiff was a woman of no means and that she had been set up by her another paramour to file this suit with a view to levy blackmail on the defendant.

The defendant therefore submitted that he was not liable to pay Rs. 1,25,000 or any other sum and that the suit was false and vexatious and should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case is in progress.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Kania instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Malvi Mody and Ranchhordas appeared on behalf of the defendant.

At the commencement of the hearing of the suit, the counsel for the plaintiff pointed out that the burden of proving that no consideration was passed for the promissory note was upon the defendant. Accordingly the counsel for the defendant opened his case first.

Mr. Jinnah read out and explained several letters which had passed between the parties and which supported the defendant's case as stated above.

CITY IMPROVEMENT.

MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A meeting of the Board of Trustees for the City Improvement was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding.

The report of a special committee appointed to consider a bill for the legislation of Trade Unions to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council was cosidered and though the general principles of the bill were accepted (1) the Committee opposed any form of picketing and held the opinion that nothing in the Bill should be considered as legalising it.

(2) the Committee are of opinion that a sub-section might be added to Section 5, so that rates if subscription for various classes of members might be given for the better protection of members.

It was resolved to submit the above resolution to Government.

TRADE DISPUTES

The Board next considered the proceedings of a Special Committee appointed to report on the introduction of a bill into the Bombay Legislative Council for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes. The proceedings showed that Mr. Kay suggested that a Board of Enquiry only should in the first instance be constituted, which should investigate into the dispute and then, if both the parties agreed a Board of Conciliation be appointed.

Mr. Saklatvala said that till sufficient experience was gained of the working of the Act only the Board of Enquiry should be appointed which should investigate into the dispute and place the facts before the public But, however, Mr. Kay's suggestion was agreed to. Mr. Saklatvala observed that the title of the bill, which referred to settlement of trade disputes was not correct as the bill aimed at conciliation only and not settlement. He remarked that the term "Trade dispute" should be defined by the Government so as to make it applicable to a dispute which was likely to lead a strike or lock out of a considerable number of workmen employed. The Committee hoped that if the bill is altered on the lines indicated it would meet the approval of the public and workers as well.

In the event of a dispute being apprehended a Board of Enquiry only should in the first instance be constituted for investigating into the dispute and then if both the parties so desire a Board of Conciliation be appointed. The Board of Conciliation should ordinarily be the same as the Board of Enquiry. The title of the bill aims at conciliation and not settlement of disputes.

The provisions of Sections 16 and 17 should be extended.

Mr. J. P. Brander suggested as the Committee had not gone into the matter relating to the settlement of trade disputes the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration on the point.

Mr. S. S. Baliwalla said the public desired that they should have some remedy by which trade disputes could be settled. As Mr. Brander did not press his suggestion, the trustees resolved to forward the Committee's resolution to Government.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "PILSNA."

Among the passengers who arrived by S. S. "Pilsna" on Tuesday were also Lady Emily Lutyens, Miss Mary Lutyens, Miss Betty Lutyens, Mr. R. N. Chandavarker and Mr. Krishna Murti, etc.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. to 18th Nov. 1924 to 6 a.m. of 19th November, 1924:—

Total Mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 93.

Total Mortality this day last year 123.

Small pox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza were not responsible for any death or attack

(Continued from Column 6.)

the course of which he stated that the Sub-Committee had taken far to narrow a view of their terms of reference; they had not considered alternative methods of raising loans by short term borrowing e.g., on three months' or six months' bills; that course had been recognised in many countries for reaching the smallest investors and also those who were not inclined to invest permanently, and it had been successful from both points of view, viz., the amount of the money raised and the terms of borrowing; besides it did not compel the Local Body to raise the whole amount at one and the same time but from time to time as required, thus saving interest charges from running on the whole amount and creating extensive competition for a comparatively small amount at one time. This has been tried successfully recently in Australia and Brazil. He submitted that the method of raising loans must be exhaustively considered and finally determined; the Sub-Committee's report did not satisfy these conditions and he submitted it should be referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Boman Behram moved the adoption of the Report.

Mr. Jamnadas moved an amendment on the lines laid down in his seperate note. He said since they wanted to address the Government in that matter and since the matter had not been properly thrashed out it would be better if an opportunity were given to investigate the whole question thoroughly well. As he had already pointed out to the Standing Committee during the recent discussion of the Budget Estimates that it would be quite unfair that the whole burden of large schemes such as the Tansa Scheme should be borne by rate payers in whose lifetime it might happen to be undertaken and when their benefits were also reaped by posterity. Mr. Jemandas therefore moved that the matter be referred back to the Committee.

After the amendment was seconded by Mr. Kerlli Dwarkdas it was carried by a large majority.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Tuesday night to discuss in detail the Budget Estimates for 1925-26, the item of Water Works called forth a long discussion resulting in the rejection of the Commissioners proposal to increase the present rate of 3 3/4 per cent. water tax on rateable value by 3/4 per cent.

In regard to the item "Cotton import Duty (Municipal share of 3-7th of net receipts)—Rs. 15,00,000," the Commissioner suggested that in view of the tendency of the market, the figure might be put up by Rs. 1,00,000. The suggestion was agreed to.

Fines for offences against the law were estimated by the Commissioner at Rs. 75,000 but were raised by Rs. 10,000.

Discussion on the expected income under the head "Water Works" occupied the major portion of the Committee's time. Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla set the ball rolling and in supporting the Commissioner in his proposal to increase the water tax on rateable value, remarked that in the absence of such scheme they would be faced with a deficit of Rs. 12 lakhs without a remedy.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that they had taken interest and sinking fund charges from the people not against the Water Works undertaking which they ought to have done, but against the water tax.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta wanted to postpone the consideration of an increase in the tax till after six months from now. The people should not be asked to pay more when they did not get more water. The difficulty of facing a deficit would vanish when they considered that the increase in rates for water by measurement would cover half the deficit, while the other half could be negotiated by reduced expenditure on the advice of the Retrenchment Officer.

Mr. Raman Behram thought that the present danger could be tided over by increasing the tax from 3 3/4 to 4 1/4 percent.

The Commissioner answered that such a step might necessitate a levy of 5 1/2 percent. at a later date.

The Chairman reminded the Commissioner that they had consistently been making profits under this head during the last few years and that it was not permissible under the Act.

Mr. Meyer Nissim suggested that while the water rate should continue at the present level, the measurement rate should be raised to the level recommended by the Commissioner.

Mr. Haveliwalla moved the adoption of the Commissioner's proposals in toto It was not seconded.

Mr. Chinoy wanted to retain the present rate of assessment at 3 3/4 percent., to accept the Commissioner's proposal regarding the water rates, excepting that the items falling under the 14-annas-per-1,000 gallons rate be asked to pay Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons. He also transferred Bandra from the present 12 annas rate to the 14 annas rate. Mr. Chinoy's proposition was carried.

The Chairman while adjourning the meeting intimated that they would wait for the recommendations of Sir M. Visweswaraya before taking up the expenditure side of the Budget.

LOANS FOR BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday at 4-10 p.m., Mr. Byramjee Jijibhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a motion moved by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to report (a) When, and on what terms, Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons were appointed sole Municipal Brokers.

(b) whether it is not desirable in the interest of business to have quotations from more than one broker before placing Municipal Business.

The motion was passed.

LOANS FOR MUNICIPALITY

The next item considered was regarding the report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding a proposal to make a representation to Government in the matter of raising loans required by the Bombay Municipality.

The report stated that no restrictions were placed by the Government on the raising of the 160 lakhs Tansa Completion Works loan as presumed in the aforsaid proposition and that Government can in no way be blamed for the result of the tenders recieved for the loan. It was however, presumed that if the loan had been raised at 6 per cent interest free of Income tax instead of at 6 per cent interest inclusive of Income Tax, the loan would have been subscribed for at about par. The Sub-Committee were therefore of opinion that the Government of India should be apprised of the result of the tenders received for the loan and the situation to which the Municipality has been driven in consequence and what the result would have been if the loan had been raised at 6 per cent interest free of Income-Tax and they should be requested to permit the Municipality when allowed to raise its loans hereafter to raise them either free or not free of Income Tax according as it might consider advisable if it was to be enabled to carry out the heavy loan works programme to which it had already committed itself. The Sub-Committee therefore recommended that the Commissioner might be asked to address a representation to the Government of India through the Government of Bombay in the matter on the lines indicated above and and to report the result thereof the Standing Committee

MR. J. MEHTA'S NOTE

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had however submitted a separate not to the Report in

(Continued in Column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1924

LIBERALS CONFERRING.

Preparatory to their attendance at the All-India Conference the leaders of the Liberal Party meet to-day for defining their views on the conditions of unity. If there is an unconditional desire for rapprochement, the difficulties nervously described by sceptics will lose their formidable character. For, we must recognise that the opinions voiced by Liberals have about them a tinge of indecision and distrust. Mr. Sastri is painfully positive; Bengal Liberals seem lagging, Madras has articulated the hope that Congress would henceforth remain "constitutional"; U. P. Liberals seem well-disposed; and in Bombay there is no aversion to an open discussion. Liberals, however, appear to be swayed by a touch of morbid suspicion and those with long memories think of the approach to a common conference like the entering of a dark menagerie. There is really no intention whatever of training non-Congress elements into a false position and "taking advantage" of them. Nor are the Liberals the only group invited to lend a hand to the reorganisation of national forces. Liberals at least are no strangers to the Congress, whereas other bodies invited to the present Conference are, some of them, unfamiliar with it. The Liberals therefore, owe the country the peculiar duty of reducing their objections and setting an example to other bodies who, like the non-Brahmins of Madras, had officially broken away from the Congress prior to the Liberal schism. Issues greater than the status of Liberals—the problem of minorities, for example—await the consideration of the country and we hope no Progressive will make himself responsible for a discomfiture over the first hurdle. For ourselves, the opportunity is one of true hope and endeavour in spite of the croakings of individuals who see no good in friendliness; and if there is a failure, we shall only be disappointed, not daunted. Get rid of the miasma of the past and there is no reason why we should be foiled in the quest of peace and consolidated action. Distrust and fostered memory are the bane of free understanding. When, after the release of the Lokmanya, the question of Congress Compromise was discussed, one of our elder Liberals viewed it as a dreadful hazard because in his eyes Tilak was a fathomless individual—and Mrs. Besant was, to him, an uncertain star of volcanic power. Clotted prejudice is the breeding-ground of distrust, and to-day we faintly recognise the habit of gratuitous suspicion in some of our Liberal leaders. The occasion is not one when the hated extremist, defeated and bedraggled, sues for the conferment of an obligation. As we have repeatedly remarked, it is the alliance of forces hostile to our liberty that influences Congress leaders in their quest of concentrated effort on the part of all progressive elements in the country. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru remarks that while anti-Indian elements are gathering strength, Indians are hopelessly divided, and it is to redress such disastrous situation and to focus the content of Swaraj that the present negotiations have been designed.

If Liberals reflect on the need and facilities for unity, they will find them substantially different from the position two years ago. It is the political issue of Swaraj and individual safety that holds the field. The so-called admixture of religion with politics which critics of the Khilafat agitation privately condemned in the Congress, has undergone a phase of altered emphasis. Can we not concentrate on a problem essentially political? A Liberal writing in the "Times of India" quotes the letter of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to Mr. Bhupendranath Basu in which the veteran statesman condemns unity without agreement. Everyone will support the maxim but its utility lies in the correct application of it. The critic who quotes it fails in his purpose. He ostentatiously takes exception to the "ready-made pact" when he is quite aware that the purpose of a conference does not preclude frank discussion on every point. He then wonders how this sudden realisation of the necessity of unity within the Congress" has come about: it is a point on which he need not speculate without guidance. The leaders who have agreed to the Pact, which we do not hold to be so sacrosanct as to be above discussion, were impelled to take these measures out of the unalloyed feeling that the bureaucracy had girded itself up in stiff opposition to Indian aspirations and had invaded the rights of individuals. There is no sinister motive in sheltering behind a united front. Mr. Dalvi in gleating over the "boomerang" effects of Non-Co-operatoin, does not say he welcomes the threats of reaction and repression which have stirred the Nationalists. When he considers "this cleavage in 1920" and discourses on the Non-Co-operation programme as the cause of the cleavage, he confuses the progress of events. The liberal schism occurred over the view that the Montagu Scheme published in 1918 was disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory. Stoutly to support the Scheme they separated while the Congress remained censorious and discontented. The Liberals will accept the Congress verdict on the Reforms now. So far they have not given an adequate recognition of the fact that Non-Co-operation has been suspended except in the boycott of foreign cloth, which Liberals supported but a twelve-month ago. Some are inclined to quarrel over the word "suspended." Mr. Sastri, again under the inveterate bogey of suspicion, is unhappy that it is not "abandoned." Now it happens that many people believe in the potency of boycotts in the right atmosphere, and it is not a little anomalous of Liberals to imply vast and fatal differences between "suspended" and "abandoned." The Congress is a plenary body and what it abandons it can any day restore; the use of the word "suspension" means that the boycotts are abandoned for the time being. The Liberal's scruple cannot be safeguarded by a terminological turn when the Congress is free to make and unmake its policy; clearly there cannot be a perpetual guarantee in a plenary assembly. Then, again, we are told that the franchise question is a difficulty. It is a matter of opinion which does not involve political ethics, and it can be discussed in all goodwill. Unless the Congress is wholly and decidedly Swarajist, some exception can be taken to the stipulation that the Swarajist party represents the Council work of the Congress. Here we realise what is at the back of the Liberal mind, and the criticism of the Liberals that they have to merge themselves in the Swaraj Party, if they are in the Congress, deserves careful attention. We are for the Congress being a free platform for all parties pledged to Swaraj, that is, the freedom of India to shape her own future without qualifications to her nationhood. But it is possible for the Liberals to exaggerate what they think to be the exclusive status given to the Swarajya Party in the "ready-made pact—as the Council-organ of the Congress. The Council-position to-day largely obliterates differences among the Council-parties. Pundit Motilal has hinted that they are not insuperable. The matter, again, ought to be discussed by leaders, and agreement is not impossible if idle distinctions are subordinated by the Liberals. We are afraid the distrust of the past and the temperamental differences of party-leaders are weighing too much with the Liberals who object to the Conference—and prophesy failure.

If the Conference is not a success, we hope the breach will be over real principles and issues of practical importance, and not over petulant differences and idle speculations regarding the precise end of India's destiny. It is easy to break the project of harmony, while it requires wisdom and forbearance to make it a success. The Liberals have their opportunity to-day. We venture to think unity is possible, and there are problems regarding minorities and internal peace to tax the attention of all parties. The dominant issues are political. We are, all parties, in favour of Swaraj, and it is time for us to define the broad features of our object and fight for it, as we did before, or a common programme in 1917. If a scheme of goodwill is outlined, it will serve to consolidate our strength. Now, as the Liberals know well, the lack of definite purpose and the wealth of pathetic disunion among workers, throw our efforts out of gear and enable Government to deal with us piece-meal. There is another point which Liberals should appreciate to-day. We would counsel them not to disregard the scope and possibilities of repression in Bengal. No doubt, after the mare's nest discovered by the Police on their search for revolutionary arms there has been a diplomatic pause in arrests, but the professed aims of the ordinance and the real purpose to which it is put are quite different. The London "Times" says in a well-informed but ill-natured article that the measures are designed to floor revolutionary conspirators and "their associates". When Liberals minimise the direction of repression and say that Swarajists make political capital of popular suffering, they are going too far. He laughs at scars that never felt a wound. Mr. Dalvi is of the scoffing school, but it is bad judgment and wrong sentiment to allege it. We seek unity without the sacrifice of principles and the liberty of opinion within the Congress. If the Liberals think they can co-operate, they are thrice welcome; if they cannot, we shall part as before—but then we shall be compelled by the denial of Liberty to join hands again, after having shamefully let an opportunity pass.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

We congratulate Mr. Jivraj Nensey and the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association on the successful manner in which they are focussing the attention of the public on the grievances of railway passengers in the country. It is an old tale of injustice. Nearly 46 per cent. of the railway receipts is derived from passengers but the bulk of them have to travel under horrible conditions. British administrators who when in India travel in special trains and saloons do their journeys on retirement in the third-class, but the conditions of passenger traffic in England are meant for human beings. In India, the third-class passenger is treated as chattel and the matter is treated with official composure. There is infamous overcrowding and the third-class passenger who contributes the bulk of coaching traffic receipts bears his fate with scandulous fortitude. He is generally ignorant and knows very little of his rights against the public carrier. The authorities have become so hardened to black-hole congestion that when more than 70 Moplah prisoners were suffocated to death in wagons, there was but a mild furore about it followed by no award of punishment to anybody. Three years ago when Rs. 150 crores was given to the railways, there was a specific condition that steps should be taken to mitigate the lot of the third-class passenger. We are still waiting for improvements. The authorities little realise the extreme sufferings to which passengers are put through lack of accommodation in long-distance trains. In space designed for 54, more than twice the number have to travel with the advantage of a single lavatory to serve men, women and children. Efforts have been made to form Advisory Committees to assist Agents, but both in the G. I. P. and the B. B and C. I. Railways the Committees provide no place for the Traffic Relief Association. They are content with adventitious representation. The opinions which the Association has invited and which we publish elsewhere about the intolerable conditions of railway travel reflect the sympathy of the public. We hope the agitation to better the lot of the third-class passenger will have some effect on the railway authorities. So far little has resulted.

Notes of the Day.

An Immoral Traffic.

The Opium Smoking Conference at Geneva, which held its session last week, ended in a deadlock. Now another Conference, including non-members as well members of the League of Nations, has commenced its session in that city. The first Conference having failed to provide effective means for the suppression of traffic in prepared opium, the second Conference is tackling the problem of the manufacture and sale of narcotics and it remains to be seen whether it is able to show better results. Whatever happens, so far as India is concerned, she need expect no deliverance from the curse of opium so long as those who govern her will not accept the restriction of the use of opium to medicinal and scientific purposes only. The "Manchester Guardian" under-states the strength of public opinion in India when it states it is "becoming increasingly aware that opium must be regarded as immoral." Referring to the resolution passed by the All-India Committee in favour of the abandonment of the opium revenue and the prohibition of its use for amenity purposes, the journal observes that "by expressing such an opinion in legislation India could at least drive a deep wedge into the Far Eastern traffic." But for public opinion to express itself emphatically and unanimously in the legislature or outside it is one thing; for that opinion to be respected is quite a different thing. Hitherto the Government have continued to defy public opinion in this matter.

A New Urdu Daily.

The phenomenal increase, in recent years, in the number of vernacular journals in the country has not been an unmixed good. Instead of bringing the different communities together and promoting heart unity between them, not a few of these journals, by adopting a policy of narrow sectarianism, have served to emphasise the differences and to fan the flame of inter-communal bitternesses and jealousies, the fruits of which we witnessed in the outbursts of fanaticism at Kohat, Gulberga, Delhi, Lucknow and other places. While professing to safeguard the interests of particular communities, many of these journals have served the interests neither of these communities nor of the country because they have departed from the spirit of tolerance and goodwill which all religions inculcate. The country, therefore, needs journals which, though they may be devoted to the promotion of the interests of particular communities, will base their policy on the right understanding of the religions the communities profess. And the right understanding of any religion means that no advocate of a community's interest can be true to its religion if he is false to his country. We welcome the publication in Bombay of a new Urdu daily "Wahdat" which is devoted to the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity by bringing home to the Muslims the true teachings of their religion. The fact that the journal is edited by Mr. Abdul Ghani, late Editor of "Khilafat", is a guarantee that the object which the paper has in view will be faithfully served.

The Share-holder Again.

We have received a copy of the fifth report of the Wadia Woollen Mills Ld., a company which four years ago had its hundred rupee shares booming at 9 premium; it is quoted at 91 discount to-day—the day of the general meeting. The Company reports a loss of Rs. 3,35,000 which is attributed by the Directors to trade-depression. A share-holder of the name of M. R. Broacha repeatedly wrote to the Managing Agents for certain particulars, and according to him no reply has been vouchsafed yet. It seems a little hard when the share-holders have contributed Rs. 90 lakhs and a debenture of Rs. 20 lakhs is charged to the business. A second debenture-loan of Rs. 30 lakhs is in view, according to the annual report; though no provision has been made in the accounts for depreciation and no dividend is paid, it is remarkable that debentures come in easy, especially when the market is tight. As there is a group of shareholders inclined to heckle the Chairman, we hope he will be prepared with his answers, especially in regard to Mr. Broacha's complaints about the indifferent reception of his registered letters.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

(BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)

I

It is true that Labour bears the [illegible] burdens of war, and Capital reaps the [illegible] fruits of victory. Incensed by this iniquity, and fortified by the justice of the cause, Labour claimed the right to be heard at Versailles in settling the terms of peace. It conceived the design of an International Labour organisation distinct from the League of Nations to further the ends of Labour; but the conception encountered formidable opposition and was finally rejected. By a narrow majority, the plenipotentiaries resolved upon an organisation within the ambit of the League, but endowed with a Constitution which rendered it *quasi-autonomous* and also ensured harmonious collaboration. Under the Constitution every member of the League becomes automatically a member of the I. L. O. Membership is open only to the members of the I. L. O. The case of Germany is exceptional due to pre-Treaty negotiations. The members now number 57 exclusive of America and inclusive of Germany. The Constitution provides for the holding of a General Conference of Representatives at least once in every year, and an International Labour Office under the control of the Governing Body.

The General Conference.

The General Conference "shall be composed of four representatives of each of the members, of whom two shall be Government delegates, and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers, and the work-people of each of the members. . . . The members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or work-people, as the case may be, in their respective countries. . . . Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman. . . . The credentials of delegates and advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference." (Article 3[illegible]) The scrutiny is not a mere matter of form but is searching and serves to check the vagaries of Government and has proved valuable in constraining Japan to send last year a delegate who commended the confidence of Labour in Japan. The first Conference consisted of 127 representatives from 40 members, who were accompanied by 167 advisers for 6 items on the agenda inclusive of Anthrax.

A Wrong Policy.

The policy of the Government of India in declining to give Labour representatives the benefit of advisers cannot be too strongly deprecated. At one time Government based its policy on the untenable ground of economy. Next they contended that the subjects on the agenda rendered advisers unnecessary and had the hardihood of prophesying "that they would be departing from the practice which will be adopted by most of the countries represented at the Conference." Emboldened by our acquiescence the reason assigned this year would render the provision about advisers farcical and nugatory. "Advisers are intended mainly to give the delegate expert information on technical subjects with which he would normally be unacquainted. Several important subjects of a technical character are being discussed, and as it requires intimate technical knowledge it is obviously impossible to obtain a delegate who is competent to deal with all the subjects without technical advisers. This year's Conference will deal with a subject of importance to India which requires skilled technical knowledge. The subject is Anthrax, which will be the basis of placing the report of the 1922 Conference before the Conference. None of the advisers whose names have been submitted by Government to accompany you, so far as Government are aware, any knowledge of this subject." No Government in the world took this military view nor adopted the practice of the Indian Government. Great Britain had advisers of whom only one was an expert on Anthrax. France had 14 advisers of whom was an expert on Anthrax. Italy had seven advisers, none of whom was an expert on Anthrax. The absence of advisers impairs the usefulness of the delegates from India, and constitutes a serious handicap. The procedure of the Conference based on "Continental practice" newcomers find themselves at sea in a terra incognita. Familiarity is a great advantage. For the sake of efficiency and unity in representation it is desirable that at least one adviser to accompany each Indian delegate so that the advisers of the following year be nominated in case the previous year's advisers are available. It is not possible for the same to go every year. Besides, the work by means of Committees and on the agenda. One man may be on several Committees, and the Indian representation on the Committee is impracticable. The inability to attend a substitute. I experienced this difficulty when the Anthrax Committee. Unless some action will be taken by the Assembly to induce Government, the less prophetic and more [illegible] in the future.

The Governing Body.

The Governing Body as follows:—Twelve (16) representatives, six (8) represent Employers, six (8) represent Employees. In brackets are proposed [illegible] considered by members of the sixteen representing Governments nominated by the members of [illegible] importance. India having succeeded in [illegible] to dislodge it from [illegible] Sir

(Continued on [illegible])

THE ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE.

MAHATMAJI ARRIVES TO-DAY.

WHAT WILL THE LIBERALS DO?

SIR DINSHA WACHA'S ATTITUDE.

Mahatma Gandhi who arrives in Bombay to-day will stay at Sheth Revashanker Jagjivan Jhaveri's house at Laburnum Road. The local Congress authorities have taken particular precaution to keep secret the specific time of his arrival in order to avoid rush of people or gathering or crowds at the station as desired by Mahatmaji. Maulana Mahomed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and several other Delhi members are also accompanying him.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarty who are travelling by the Bengal Nagpur Mail, arrive at the Victoria Terminus this morning at 7 a.m. with a host of Bengal and C. P. members. It is understood both Messrs. Das and Chakravarty will put up with Mr. M. R. Jayakar at Thakurdwar as his guests.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Working General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee arrived at the Victoria Terminus from Allahabad yesterday afternoon by the Calcutta Mail and were received at the Station by Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Mr. Jivraj Nensey, Joint Hon. Secretary of the B. P. C. C., and others. Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj has also arrived to attend the Working Committee meeting.

Babu Bepinchandra Pal, who has accepted the invitation of Maulana Mahomed Ali, intimates to the B.P.C.C. that he will reach Bombay to-morrow (Friday) morning by the Bengal Nagpur Mail.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, M.L.A. of Madras arrives here to-day by the Madras Mail to attend the meeting of the Council of All-India Liberal Federation.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, General Secretary of the Liberal Federation arrives this afternoon by the Calcutta Mail. Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru of Agra is expected to accompany him.

NUMEROUS INTIMATIONS.

The B. P. C. C. has already received intimations from numerous members and delegates from all over the country expressing their desire to participate in the forthcoming Conferences. By the time the All-India Congress Committee meets to-morrow afternoon at the Muzaffarnama Hall a large contingent of A. I. C. C. members and other invitees are expected to reach Bombay. Needless to say the Secretaries are making suitable arrangements to accommodate the guests comfortably in private residences or hotels accordingly as they desire.

LEADERS' INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

It is understood an informal Conference of the Congress leaders will be held at Laburnum Road this morning to discuss the agenda of the All-Party Conference and other cognate matters.

Pt. Motilal Nehru, Deshbandhu Das, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, and such other Prominent Congress leaders as have already arrived are expected to confer with Mahatma Gandhi to settle the items and procedure of the Big Conference.

LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The Council of the Liberal Federation meets this evening at 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society to consider the invitation of the Congress President to join the All-Party Conference. It is understood that the proceedings will not be open to the press but an official report will be sent to the press as soon as a decision is arrived at.

It transpires that the local Liberal opinion is overwhelmingly with Mr. Chintamani, who, as is well-known, is sincerely anxious to promote the cause of national unity and a common national platform for all parties.

SIR DINSHA WACHA'S DENIAL.

Apropos the ambiguous and unauthorised report published in a local newspaper that Sir Dinsha Wacha is not going to join the All-Party Conference, presuming thereby that he is not in favour or promoting unity among the various parties, a representative of the "Chronicle" called upon Sir Dinsha yesterday afternoon to elicit his views. Sir Dinsha indignantly denied having ever given any interview or authorised anybody to publish his so-called 'intention' as to what he was going to do or not to do. He told our representative that he had no desire, for personal reasons and not political, to re-enter into political platform no matter to which party it belonged. He particularly detested publication of his so-called views in newspapers which had no authority, whatsoever, to do so. "Since the last century it has been a principle with me never to entertain newspaper reporter" he added with gusto.

MR. CHINTAMANI IN BOMBAY.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, General Secretary of the National Liberal Federation, will arrive in Bombay to-day (Thursday) to attend a meeting of the Council of the Federation and the All-Party Conference and will put up at the residence of Mr. D. G. Dalvi, near the Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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NEED TO UNITE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The following is the correct text of the first amendment referred to in a previous Madras telegram supported by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and his friends. In view of the general desire for unity this Conference approves of the proposal to suspend non-co-operation and boycott of Councils, but it is emphatically of opinion that the Congress programme for the present should be only constructive programme giving equal and full opportunities to all the parties including the Liberals, non-Brahmins, Swarajists and No-changers to organise and give effect to their programme outside the Congress. This Conference is strongly opposed to the proposal to give special Congress recognition and approval to the Swarajya Party to the exclusion of the other parties.

UNIVERSALIZATION.

The following is the second amendment which was supported by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and his friends:—While generally approving of the agreement arrived at by Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Das and Nehru in order to present a united Congress front against Government repression and to unite all the political parties in the common work of constructive programme and to emphasise the fact that there is no political weapon so effective as universalization of Khaddar for the attainment of Swaraj this Conference resolves that the following modification should be made in the agreement, namely, wearing of Khaddar should be compulsory always and not merely at political meetings and Congress meetings or while doing the Congress work and that for ordinary Congress members yearly contribution of two thousand yards of hand-spun yarn be provided instead of a monthly quota of two thousand yards in the place of the present annual subscription of four annas.

ANDHRA AGAINST THE PACT.

To Mahatmaji and Leaders' Conference Mr. Hari Sawothama Rao, President 1924-25 Andhra Provincial Conference and Secretary Andhra Provincial Congress Committee wires:

Local Hindu-Muslim affairs prohibit immediate movement yet I feel it a duty to communicate Andhra opinion. While appreciating Mahatmaji's greatest lead and prepared fully to co-operate in the huge work of restoring national harmony Andhra differs acutely on principle from the Gandhi-Das-Nehru pact. The words "unwilling or any such cause" are destructive of all national discipline. The words admitting limitation of wearing khaddar at politics and Congress functions are bound to encourage hypocrisy and frustrate the object.

If unity is impossible without this and unity must be had, better not mention Khaddar and the spinning franchise. Strong resolutions of the Congress would serve the purpose more effectively and save the nation from false position.

The Andhra Provincial Conference passed a resolution on the spinning franchise in the original form almost unanimously.

THE YARN FRANCHISE.

BENGAL NO-CHANGERS AGAINST THE PACT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Secretary, Bengal Non-Co-operation League has made the following representation to the General-Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in regard to the agreement recently arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand and Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru on the other.

The agreement, says the Secretary of the League, may be divided into two parts namely, the preamble and the recommendations. In the preamble the League is of opinion there are two inaccuracies. It has been stated that "whereas, although, Swaraj is the goal of all parties in India, the country is divided into different groups seemingly working in opposite directions." The League holds that the different groups have been really not seemingly working in different directions. It does not seem necessary to the League to illustrate the point by citing instances. The other inaccuracy referred to above is the statement that the repression in Bengal is aimed not at any party of violence but against the Swarajya Party. The League does not at all believe that the repression in Bengal is aimed at the Swarajya Party. The League regrets that Mahatma Gandhi has signed, though unwittingly, a document which is not wholly based on fact. The League agrees with the other clauses in the preamble and is emphatically of opinion that the united strength of the nation should be put forth against the policy of repression set on foot in Bengal.

As for the recommendations the League is

(Continued on page 8.)

TROUBLE IN CAIRO

SIRDAR SHOT WITH REVOLVER

BADLY WOUNDED IN STOMACH.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Sirdar has been shot with revolver in Cairo and badly wounded.—Reuter.

LATER.

Cairo.—An attempt was made to assassinate Sirdar Sir Lee Stack, yesterday afternoon. Two bombs were throwu at him while he was driving from the Ministry of War. One of them exploded but Sir Lee was not injured.

BADLY WOUNDED IN STOMACH.

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

There were three or four assailants, all of whom escaped. When one of the bombs failed to explode, they fired several rounds with revolvers hitting Sir Lee, the aide-de-camp, chauffeur and policeman. Sir Lee was badly wounded in the stomach and has been sent to the hospital.

EMIR ALI'S OFFENSIVE.

CONFLICTING NEWS FROM JEDDAH.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Cairo.—The "Mokattam" learns from Wahabi sources that the Wahabis have occupied Kunfida and Rabah on the Red Sea to the South of Jeddah. On the other hand news from Hedjaz sources says that Emir Ali intends to take an offensive in the region of Mecca and Taif in order to cut off the retreat of the men of Nejd.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S PRE-WAR DEBTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In connection with the allocation of Germany's pre-War public debts in respect of transferred territories, the Reparations Commission has decided that Belgium's share should be 640,609 gold marks, Dantzig's 5,763,729 gold marks, Czecho-Slovakia's 248,879 gold marks, Poland's (for Upper Silesia) 1,756,361 gold marks and Poland's (for other territories) 1,712,458 gold marks.—Reuter.

DISTINGUISHED ENGINEER DEAD.

OXFORD, Nov. 18.

Death has been taken place of Sir Maurice Fitz-Maurice who was a distinguished engineer known especially for his work on London's bridges and drainage systems and on the great Assuan dam in Egypt.

The "Evening Standard" recalls that when the French Government proposed in the spring of 1918 to inundate Calais in order to check the Germans' advance Lord Haig sent for Sir M. Fitz-Maurice to advise him on the best methods of inundating the area then held by the British army. Sir M. Fitz-Maurice drew up plans—one to flood certain definite small areas with fresh water and the other to let in the sea around Calais and Dunkirk. Fortunately adds the "Evening Standard" though certain partial inundations took place flooding on a vast scale proved unnecessary.—B.O.D.

CABLE ITEMS.

W. B. Jarvis has been appointed to replace Marsh as *King's Trainer*.—Reuter.

Sydney.—The strike of seamen against overtime allowed to the wharf-labourers has ended. The dispute regarding the "Ferndale" has also been settled but the "Moreton" is still tied up.—Reuter.

General Rawlinson's final dispatch is gazetted here and covers operations in Waziristan during the period from 21st March last year to 31st March last.

Official and Personal.

Colombo, November 18th:—Sir William Henry Manning, Governor of Ceylon, will not leave the Island until the end or Marcn or beginning of April when he will proceed to England on leave prior to retirement.—(A. P.)

Lady Wilson visited the Infant Welfare Centres at Imamwada and Kalachowki and also visited the Cama Hospital and the St. George's Hospital on Tuesday.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief, Major and Mrs. F. A. Macartney, Captain G. E. Younghusband and Captain K. C. D. Dawson arrived Government House on Tuesday.

Lieut.-General Sir Harold Walker and Major and Lady Phyllis Benton lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of the Bombay District Baby Week Committee at the Secretariat on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson attended the Red Cross Ball at the Town Hall on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay left Bombay for Kirkee on Tuesday.

The Hon. Sir Montagu Butler is proceeding home on leave by S.S. 'Naldera' sailing from Bombay on Saturday the 22nd instant. He returns to India on the 23rd January and takes over the Governorship of the Central Provinces from Sir Frank Sly on the 26th January.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who has returned to Bombay, is still in a poor state of health. She expects to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting and the All Party Conference, but has meanwhile been advised to take rest.

BOULTON BROS

INTERESTING REVELATIONS

INQUIRY COMMENCED AT DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 19.

Important evidence was tendered to-day by Mr. Macfadyen before Mr. Johnstone, District Judge Delhi in the affairs of the Development Corporation and other Group Companies of Messrs. Boulton Brothers under Section 196 of the Indian Companies Act. Mr. Macfadyen, it appeared, had been asked by Mr. Bilimoria the official liquidator to come and explain the position of the Group Companies while he was connected with them and Mr. Bilimoria acknowledged before the judge to-day at the close of the proceedings that ever since Mr Macfadyen came out to India from Switzerland despite illness he gave every possible assistance willingly and voluntarily. Mr. Macfadyen gently added that he had come at his own expense. It is understood that Mr. Macfadyen has already given his evidence before the London solicitors to Sir William Peat, the London liquidator. Hearing lasted more than three hours to-day, and Mr. S. G. Velinkar of the Bombay bar appeared for the official liquidator while Mr. T. A. Ameer Ali of the Calcutta bar, instructed by Messrs. Leslie and Hinds solicitors appeared for Mr. Macfadyen.

EVIDENCE.

Mr. Macfadyen, answering Mr. Velinkar, said that he was invited to be a Director of the Development Corporation from the 27th May, 1918 and the first meeting of the Board he attended was in April 1919. He actually arrived in Delhi on the 27th November, 1917 and was paid salary as Manager from the 15th September, 1917. Two days after his arrival in November 1917 he left for Colombo on other business, but the Development Corporation derived benefit from this visit. He signed the balance sheets of the Corporation for 1919 and 1921 and 1922, the last two as an ex-officio director representing the Alliance Bank interests. He signed the 1918 balance sheet as Manager. Messrs. Boulton Brothers in London were the bankers of the Corporation in London and the Alliance Bank Simla were the bankers in India.

Questioned whether number two account of Messrs. Boulton Brothers was a banking account or a private account, witness said he was incompetent to explain a technical matter without fully going into it. But the Corporation had a large cash account with the Alliance Bank.

Counsel:—Can you explain why large sums of money were allowed to remain with Messrs. Boulton Brothers when the Corporation were borrowing large sums from the Alliance Bank?

Mr. Macfadyen:—These arrangements to have balances in London were made before I had joined the Corporation. When these accounts came to my knowledge, I questioned their existence and I asked for statements from London concerning the balance-sheets of 1918 and 1919. I was furnished with a statement by telegram. I questioned the rate of interest at three per cent. allowed in London as the Corporation was borrowing in India at five per cent. Messrs. Boulton Brothers then agreed to allow the Corporation five per cent.

Counsel:—When you questioned this what was the position of the Boulton firm. I mean in 1918 and 1919?

Mr. Macfadyen:—To the best of my knowledge, it was absolutely sound.

Counsel:—When did you find the position shaky?

Witness:—It came to my personal knowledge first when I visited London in October 1921.

Counsel:—Prior to that in or about 1920 did you suspect the position?

ALL NOT WELL WITH BOULTON BROS.

Witness:—In December facts came to my knowledge which made suspect that all was not well with Messrs. Boulton Brothers.

Counsel:—When these facts came to your knowledge did you take steps to safeguard the interests of the Corporation?

Witness:—We took grave steps in connection with the Alliance Bank and these have assisted the Group Companies. I am speaking as a Director of the Alliance Bank and a Director of the Corporation. On the 24th December 1920, I resigned all connection with the Group Companies and the Corporation as grave irregularities came to my knowledge.

Counsel:—When did you rejoin the Board?

Witness:—A fortnight after the full Board of the Alliance Bank assembled in Simla on the 8th January, 1921. I was requested by the Alliance Bank Directors to rejoin the Board of the Development Corporation and other Group Companies in an ex-officio capacity representing the Bank's interests.

Counsel:—After you rejoined did you exercise supervision over the affairs of the Corporation so far as dealings with Messrs. Boulton Brothers were concerned?

Witness:—I did my best to keep an eye on everything that was being done, but my work at that time in the Alliance Bank was extremely difficult and onerous one. I had to rely on the information supplied to me by the officers of the Corporation, Mr. Treeby, Mr. Moir and Mr. A. K. Misser so far as the routine work was concerned and Mr. W. W. Boulton on the questions of policy.

Counsel:—Before next leaving for England in September 1921, did you take steps to see that the Corporation was not saddled with with the floatation of new companies and other things?

A WRITTEN UNDERTAKING.

Witness: In early January 1920, prior to proceeding on long leave to Europe, I re-

(Continued on next page.)

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S DEATH AND AFTER.

CHANGED ATTITUDE OF DIRECTORS.

SOME AMUSING INCIDENTS.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

XVII.

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

In the following, the seventeenth, instalment of his Reminiscences, Mr. Horniman describes the change in the attitude of the Board of Directors of "The Chronicle" towards him, which began to manifest itself soon after Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta's death....Whereas till Sir Pherozeshah's death Mr. Horniman was invariably invited to attend the meetings of the Board and was consulted on most of the matters that came up for discussion, after his death the Board not only ceased inviting Mr. Horniman to their meetings, but often discussed and decided matters which intimately concerned his own department without consulting him at all, leaving him to face the 'fait accompli'.

In this connection Mr. Horniman narrates some amusing incidents relative to the attempts of members of the Board individually or collectively to dictate to him the editorial policy or to make appointments to the editorial stav over his head.

The change in my relations with the Board of Directors began in some degree immediately after Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's death. While any sort of direct disagreement was some considerable time in developing, there was a gradual development of an attitude towards me, which was very different from that which had been the habit of the late Chairman and which he had always imposed on his colleagues. Sir Pherozeshah had the good sense to recognise that the Board of Directors of a newspaper can only lay down the general lines of policy and must avoid any attempt at detailed control of the editorial conduct of the paper, if there is to be smooth and successful working. He never once deviated from the understanding that he had arrived at with me at the commencement in this respect. And he was always most punctilious in confining his own actions and directions [illegible] the limits of his actual individual [illegible] Chairman and refusing to countenance any individual interference on the part of any of the Directors.

There was an amusing instance of this early in the history of the paper. Although I held aloof, as far as possible, from any intervention in the business arrangements, I felt it my duty on one occasion to bring before the Board the proposal of a gentleman who had made a very reasonable advertising proposition to the Manager and had been received in a rather cavalier fashion by the latter, who was not inclined for some unexplained reason to entertain the proposition. The Board, on Sir Pherozeshah's proposition, decided to agree to the project and authorised me to write a letter to the gentleman in question accepting it on certain terms. This I did and my astonishment and annoyance can be imagined when a few days after he walked into my room in a state of great indignation and showed me a letter from the Manager upsetting the whole arrangement. He asked me very warmly what sort of business men these were who entered into an arrangement by letter one day and a few days after calmly "turned it down"? I assured him the Manager's letter was quite unauthorised and showed him the resolution of the Board. "There has been no meeting of the Board since," I said, and that resolution stands. You can ignore this letter pending my bringing the matter before the Board again." The Manager was out at the time, but shortly after Mr. B., a Director who was very fond of visiting the office and enquiring into everything that was going on, came in. I showed him the letter and asked him what he thought of it. To my surprise, he said, "Oh, I authorised the Manager to write that letter." I had to point out to him, which I did with the utmost courtesy, that he had no authority whatever to interfere with a resolution of the Board. This caused a veritable explosion. He was the Director of several companies, he said, and had never had his authority called in question by an "employee" before, and he would certainly not tolerate being told to mind his own business by the Editor or anyone else. I pointed out to him that, as an individual Director he had no more authority than the man in the street, and that if he was not prepared to refrain from interfering with me or any other servant of the Company in carrying out the decisions of the Board, I should be obliged to give orders that he was not to be admitted to the office at all—except by resolution of the Board! The explosion that followed this exceeded even the violence of the previous one, and Mr. B. flounced out of the room declaring his intention of bringing this act of "*lese majeste*" before his co-directors immediately.

In the evening I paid my customary visit to Sir Pherozeshah's chamber, where I found him and Mr. B. alone together. Greeting me with a broad smile, Sir Pherozeshah called out "I say Horniman, what have you been doing to upset B.! Let's have your version of the matter." I explained to him fully the whole affair, the details of which, as I gave them, were not questioned by Mr. B. When I had finished Sir Pherozeshah, whose eyes were twinkling with suppressed amusement, turned to B. and said, "Horniman's quite right you know. As an individual director you have no authority at all in the office much less to interfere with the carrying out of a resolution of the whole Board. You know how often I have told you you would get into trouble one of these days if you continued going over there and interfering." Poor Mr. B., who was always very humble and submissive in the presence of "The Lion",—and very truculent with anybody else—had nothing to say and looked very sheepish. Feeling sorry for his invidious position, I extended my hand and expressed my regret, if, in the heat of the moment, I had expressed myself rather strongly earlier in the afternoon. He was not to be pacified, however, refused my hand and walked away. For a long time after this he treated me with haughty indifference, until it suited his purpose to adopt a more friendly attitude.

* * * *

I have related this incident, not for its humour, but as an instance of Sir Pherozeshah's good-humoured firmness in keeping within proper bounds any tendency on the part of his colleagues to exceed their authority and functions. That firmness of control was not exercised by his successor, nor was the latter equally punctilious in his own conduct as a Director.

* * * *

One of the first things which showed me that I was dealing with a new regime was the failure to invite me to attend the meetings of the Board. During Sir Pherozeshah's lifetime I invariably received an invitation to attend the Board meetings and was consulted on most of the matters that came up for discussion. This practice ended after his death, and, not only was I not asked to be present when the Board met, but they increasingly followed the practice of discussing and deciding matters which intimately concerned my own department without consulting me at all, leaving me to face the *fait accompli*, which, to do myself and them justice, I must record, I very often ignored without much protest on their part, that is if I thought it undesirable to accept their decisions. During the latter part of Sir Pherozeshah's regime Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had acted as Chairman, when the former was away for some weeks at a time at Deolali and was in ill-health. He took full advantage of the authority left in his hands by the Board and was inclined to be autocratic, an inclination which developed after he became puisne chairman. One thing he did just before Sir Pherozeshah's death caused the latter—and others—a good deal of annoyance and perturbation. There was a scheme for the raising of Rs. 75,000 worth of debentures—the Company was undercapitalised at the start—and this matter was left in the hands of Mr. Chimanlal, who entered into an agreement with Sir Shapurji Bharucha to take up the whole amount. Having regard to the latter's politics and his relations with Sir Pherozeshah, which were anything but friendly, the arrangement was, to say the least, surprising. It was certainly not an inviting business proposition as far as Sir Shapurji was concerned, and the only deduction to anyone who knew the circumstances was that this shrewd old business man was eager to take up these debentures because it would give him a hold over an influential organ of opinion that was becoming a source of embarrassment to his official friends, and possibly, in time bring the concern under his control. However, the transaction was carried through just before Sir Pherozeshah's death, if I remember rightly. Fortunately, when the debentures matured, the direction of affairs was in the hands of people who were able to arrange that Sir Shapurji's interest was bought up. It was a transaction that Sir Pherozeshah would never have initiated himself or even condoned, if his hand had not been forced at a time when his health caused him to be more easily persuaded to a course of which he was very dubious than he would have been. I am convinced, had he been in the full vigour of normal health.

* * * *

But Mr. Chimanlal—as he was then—more than once displayed curious ideas in

(Continued on page 10.)

PASSENGERS' DAY.

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT

URGENT NEED FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

In connection with the celebration of "Passengers' Day" to-day the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has received a number of messages expressive of sympathy, from several well-known public men in India. Some of these messages are republished below:—

My deepest sympathy goes with you in the very useful work your Association has been doing and I sincerely wish the undertaking success.

H. M. AJMALKHAN.

The work of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for getting redress of the many grievances on the Indian Railways, especially of poor third class passengers, is worthy of the highest praises. I wish the Association every success.

K. NATRAJAN.

I heartily wish every success to your efforts to ameliorate the lot of railway travellers in India, especially those of the 3rd class. There is no good and sufficient reason discernible why urgently needed conveniences could not be provided for them making journies less troublesome and more attractive, and increasing the custom and, therefore, the profits of the Railways themselves also.

BHAGWANDAS.

The condition of the third class passengers is nothing short of a scandal. The absence of sleeping accommodation and satisfactory arrangements for keeping the compartments clean is not only wasteful of human life, but is every day vulgarizing the gentle Indian character. The final remedy is to be abolish all class distinctions in Railways. That will automatically solve the questions. But till all that happy day comes, human conditions should be secured for the poor traveller.

K. SANTANAM.

The question of Indian Passengers has got a national importance for the educated Indians. Do we care for self-respect? It must be seen on the Railway platform. Do we feel for the actual sufferings of our illiterate and gentle masses? It must be seen on the Railway trains. Are we prepared to suffer that our brethren may be saved their sufferings? Then we must not meekly submit to the occasional insults to which poor passengers are subjected, but must stand up for rights and assert them on the spot. So long as our people love ease and fight shy of determined conflicts there is no hope for the redress of any grievances.

But, before we put forth any organised fight against Railway administration educated people must show their practical sympathy to their poor fellow passengers by going their way to make them comfort-

D. B. KALELKAR.

[illegible]ferings of the people on the railways and waterways of India are too many to be told in a short message. The upper ten of the population who can travel 1st or 2nd class get all they want, but the poor and the ignorant have to cry in the wilderness. The treatment given to them and the discomforts which they suffer on steamers and on the Railways continue unabated inspite of advisory committees. So long as the monopolies and Railway lines continue and so long as India does not have her own mercantile marine and Nationalized Railway under a self-governing India so long will the hardships continue requiring the best work of people like yourself.

MAVJI GOVINDJI SETH.

I am in sincere sympathy with the object of the meeting you propose to hold on the 20th November 1924, of all the manifold hardships and grievances we have about the Railways in India, the overcrowding of third class passengers is the most serious and the Mopla prisoners' tragedy was the greatest but by no means the only tragedy that occurs so often.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

The condition of the third class passengers in my province is so miserable and heart-rending that the less said the better. The North-Western Railway is the largest Railway line, as far as the mileage is concerned, and it came under the control of the Government long ago. I have travelled all over India but in no provinces the lot of third class passengers is so bad as on the North-Western Railway line. In summer season there are not sufficient arrangements for water. Had it not been for the Seva Samiti and Hindu Volunteer Corps many passengers might die for want of good drinking water. The carriages are not sufficient to meet the needs of the travelling public and sometimes the passengers are seen travelling on the foot-boards of the carriages. On festivals and other ceremonious occasions men, women and children are huddled together like beasts. In summer some of them faint in the carriage. There is no use to weep over the lot of millions of people. The situation requires awakening of the masses. Your Association will go a long way in consolidating the public opinion and expression to the wounded sentiments of the public. This movement has my fullest sympathy and I shall be glad to co-operate with you in reducing the miseries of these people.

GORDHANDAS.

The "Passengers' Day" will only cease to appeal to all who use transport facilities when passengers begin to be treated "Comme il faut."

Is it too much to say that at present they are *handled* as human luggage.

Can any one from Railway Board downwards connected with Indian transport deny it?

What is the remedy? The remedy is in our hand—to refuse to put up with the treatment any longer. Nothing else will solve the problem.

Heaven help those who help themselves—is always true at all times without an exception.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

The grievances of third class Railway Passengers are many; they are patent, and every time a third class passenger elects to travel by a Railway. Although the Railway Companies are slowly realising their duty, much, inexpressibly much, remains to be done. To redress them, they must have large and reasonably comfortable waiting rooms, arrangements must be made for providing them with reasonably cheap and wholesome meals and refreshments at large stations and in trains, drinking water must also be arranged for and above all courteous treatment on the part of Railway servants should be insisted on.

KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERY.

The grievances of the third class passengers have been crying aloud for redress for a long time. . . Among the many grievances I would draw the attention of your Association to:—

(a) The serious over-crowding of the trains which is due to fewer trains with a smaller number of carriages than is absolutely necessary to provide even sitting accommodation;

(b) Want of arrangements for water at stations even during Summer;

(c) The awfully dirty condition of privies at the junction stations;

(d) Bad quality of food-stuffs supplied by the vendors on the platforms;

(e) The highly inconvenient construction of privies in such of the third class carriages as have such privies—quite a large proportion have no privies at all—and want of water in them even when they are provided with pipes.

The Moplah tragedy was a striking illustration of the carelessness of the Railway Authorities. But I feel that tragic accidents occur every now and then on account of over-crowding during the hot weather, although public attention is not drawn to them. I trust your Committee will succeed in obtaining redress of at least some of the many grievances of passengers.

RAJENDRA PRASAD.

It is a scandal that third class passengers should be treated as they are. But it is a greater scandal that we should continue tolerating such treatment.

S. A. BRELVI.

The overcrowding that takes place, very often the like of animals in a pen, the lack of refreshment facilities and other discomforts are matters which the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association should persistently tackle and not rest content until definite improvements are established.

MEYER NISSIM.

I wish every success to this year's celebration of the "Passengers' Day." In India such a day has a special significance, beyond what it may enjoy in self-governing countries. Passengers have grievances all over the world, but in India they arise mostly in consequence of inferior political status, which Indians enjoy curiously enough in their own country. One has only to glance at the long list of such grievances to realise that the hardships, from which Indians suffer, will only be adequately removed when the day comes when Indian public opinion has complete control over Indian Railways. Until such a day comes we must, however, struggle on to push forward and assert our rights and to remind Railway Companies of their liabilities and obligations to the public. United action in this connection is of the greatest use and this can only arise, when public attention is more forcibly concentrated upon the grievances and the hardships of Indian Passengers I do hope this years' celebration will have that effect.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

The Moplah Prisoners Train Tragedy was an accidental occurrence, but it demonstrated the carelessness and utter disregard to needs of Indian passengers, which the foreign managers of the Indian Railways generally show.

We have to work ceaselessly to get the autocracy of the Railway Administration abolished in actual practice. Notwithstanding their repeated profession to the contrary the administration work the Railways in open defiance of repeated request of Indians.

To remedy the evils, it is imperatively necessary that the highest appointments on the State Railways whether worked by the State or the Companies should be Indianised.

CHANDIKAPRASAD.

PORT OF CALCUTTA THREATENED.

SEVERAL STEAMERS HELD UP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Enquiries made at the office of Port Commissioners show that communications between Puri and Gopalpur have been interrupted. The storm centre is relieved to be at Gopalpur and is moving northeast. Local warning signal No. 4 was hoisted in Calcutta and the river ports. The signal indicates that the port is threatened by a storm but it doe not appear that the danger is as yet sufficiently great to justify extreme measures of precaution.

Among the ships that are held up at sea on account of the storm are the 'Bisaldar', 'Begnan', 'Homefield' and 'Placuna' which are either due to-day or tomorrow in Calcutta. Information has also been received that s.s. 'Benfield', 'Dulgona', 'Benares' and 'Sutlej' are held up at Saugor.

CYCLONE RAGES IN BAY OF BENGAL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A cyclone is reported to be raging in the Bay of Bengal, Wireless messages from ships now in the Bay are telling of heavy seas, terrific winds and general intensification of storm late last night, the centre of the cyclone was 170 miles south of Puri and it is now moving in the north-easterly directions.

It is understood, Lord Willingdon will visit India, in an unofficial capacity, early in December next.

BOULTON BROS.

(Continued from previous page.)

ceived a written undertking from Mr. R. G. H. Bolton and Mr. Moncrieff to the effect that no further alterations should be made in the financial arrangements of the Corporation and other group companies without the previous sanction of all the directors whether in India or in England. Mr. Moncrieff was a signatory to this undertaking.

Counsel: Was this undertaking carried out?

Witness: It was broken during my absence and I found it on return to India in October 1920. Some companies were floated. They were, Bremier Fertilisers Company of India Ltd., Orient Company India Ltd., Indian Oil Products Company. E. Hill and Coy. Ltd, Ford and MacDonald East African Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore Dyeing and Cloth Printing Co. Ltd. and G. C. Maller and Co. Amritsar Woollen Mills Company, Ltd. In addition to the floatation of these companies there was a guarantee given by the Development Corporation jointly with a Calcutta Firm (Howeson Brothers) to the Alliance Bank for two lakhs of rupees on account of the Hopes Ltd. When these facts came to my knowledge I protested in writing by my letter of the 28th October and by my later letter of the 24th December, 1920. In this second letter as a result of further irregularities coming to my knowledge I resigned.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

Counsel: Is it not a fact that the floatations and this guarantee of two lakhs seriously embarrassed the financial resources of the Company?

Witness: I think it is correct to say that it seriously embarassed the financial liquidity of the company.

Judge to witness: Who was responsible for it?

Witness: Probably Mr. Moncrieff and in a minor degree the Hon. George Bruce (now Lord Balfour of Burleigh).

Questioned by counsel, witness stated that Lord Balfour left India in April and was succeeded by Mr. W. W. Bolton. Mr. Moncrieff was one of the senior partners of Messrs. Bolton Bros and Co. and as such represented their interests in India from 1916 upto May 1920 with the exception of one period of three months' leave. The other partners came out from time to time and took part in the activities of the concerns. Mr. Moncrieff was Resident partner in India and a prominent head of the whole group and determined the policy of the group companies. Mr. Moncrieff is now in England. The partners of Messrs. Bolton Bros. in England were Mr. R. G. H. Bolton, Mr. G A G Moncrieff, the the Hon'ble Fred Cripps, (son of Lord Parmoor) Mr. A. T. Bolton (since died) and Mr. A. Browne. Mr. Moncrieff had large estates in Scotland and witness believed he bought his partnership in Bottons for a fairly large figure. Mr. W. W. Bolton had money from his wife, as the latter had inherited a large sum from her father.

Counsel:—So he had very good means?

Witness:—But we could not get it. (laughter). Continuing, witness stated the group companies had 51 per cent. in Howesons Ltd. The Howesons were in a flourishing condition at the time the deal was made. This 51 per cent. was purchased just prior to Mr. Moncrieff's visit to London. Mr. Moncrieff was unable to ratify his undertaking to the Bank and certain of the group companies including the Development Corporation took up a portion of the 51 per cent. of which the Corporation took 25 per cent. Asked as to whether it was not a fact that Mr. Moncrieff went to London specially to bring about this deal, Mr. Macfadyen replied that it was one of the objects of his visit. The inception of the Corporation was due to Mr. R. G. H. Boulton through his friendship with the Maharaja Scindia, but Mr. Moncrieff was the active head from the end of 1917 until he left India, during which time he was the directing mind of the Corporation.

Counsel:—Did Sir Louis Dane introduce Mr. R. G. H. Boulton to the Maharaja?

Witness:—I believe no. Sir Louis Dane and the Hon. George Bruce accompanied Mr. R. G. H. Goulton on his tour throughout India in the winter of 1914.

ATMOSPHERE OF WEALTH.

Counsel:—Was Mr. R. G. H. Boulton moving in very high circles?

Witness—What do you mean by high circles?

Counsel:—I mean, was he used to be in the Viceregal Lodge.

Witness:—I think he was invited to the Viceregal Counsel.

Did he make a splash?

Witness:—I think he did (laughter). He created considerable impression in the commercial world. I heard that he had his own special saloon. I can say he created an atmosphere of wealth. (laughter).

Continuing, witness said that Mr. R.G.H. Boulton had the controlling interests also in the Alliance Bank. He was Chairman of the Bank from 1916 up to November 1920. He had the controlling interests as he had over 50 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Counsel:—But for that dominating voting-control the Corporation and the group companies would not have been able to borrow all these sums of money from the Bank?

Witness:—I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Counsel:—Of course, an inference can be drawn. I don't therefore press the question.

Counsel next turned his attention to the case of Mr. De'Souza whom witness said he had known but he did not think that he was employed as a salaried servant of the Corporation. To his knowledge he never drew any salary from the Corporation. He could, therefore, have no claim against the Corporation as such for the loss of employment.

ALIPORE ROAD DEED.

Asked as to the circumstances under which the title deed of 10 Alipore Road Dehi came to be hypothecated to the Alliance Bank, Mr. Macfadyen stated, "In order to preserve certain potential assets of Messrs. Boulton Brothers and Co., in Europe the large creditors of the firm decided to agree to the formation of Messrs. Boulton Brothers Company London Ltd. The Development Corporation sometime previously had agreed to take up a participation. When the time came to remit this money to London for this purpose in the opinion of myself and Sir David Yule the secretaries of the Corporation did not justify a further advance of this magnitude, but the Directors of the Bank agreed to finance the operation provided the title deeds of 10, Alipore Road were depositd with the Bank. In accordance with this undertaking, the Bank remitted £12,000 in London."

Counsel.—Is it correct to suggest that you took away title deeds of Alipore Road property from the custody of the Development Corporation and lodged them with the Alliance Bank by taking advantage of your capacity and your position as a Director of the Development Corporation?

Mr. MacFadyen replied that Mr. A. K. Misra came to see him at the head office of the Alliance Bank about a mile away from the town branch and said that the title deed had been deposited with the town branch. It was untrue to say that the title deeds were made over to the Bank on account of his influence as a Director of the Bank and Corporation.

Counsel:—Do you know if Mr. DeSouza had knowledge of the fact of this deposit with the Bank?

Witness:—I should be surprised if he said he did not know.

(Message incomplete).

THE ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

of opinion that the unanimous adoption by the Congress of the programme of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation and a vigorous propaganda work to carry out that programme is the only effective reply to the policy of repression thoughtlessly inaugurated in this Province. In case the Congress does not accept such a programme, it is necessary and only fair that the different groups in the Congress should be allowed to carry on their respective programmes unhampered and unobstructed. No impediments should be placed in the way of those who believe in Non-Co-operation to carry on their propaganda, so that the ideal of Non-Co-operation may remain before the country and the number of Non-Co-operationists may gradually swell till the country as a whole again accepts the programme. Council entry should not receive the sanction of the Congress though the Congress may not stand in the way of those entering the Legislatures. As regards the proposed substitution of Article 7 of the Congress Constitution by a clause inserted in the agreement which provides that Khaddar may not necessarily be worn by Congressmen except at political and Congress functions or while engaged in Congress business and substitutes the four anna franchise for a contribution of 2,000 yards of yarn per month of one's own spinning, or "in case of illness, unwillingness or any such cause, a like quantity of yarn spun by any other person," the League is of opinion that the proposed change is objectionable on two grounds. Wearing of Khaddar at political functions only and not at other functions or in private life smacks, in the opinion of the League, of insincerity and it would be a pity if the Congress permits a certain conduct on the part of Congressmen which would make them appear what they really are not. It is desirable in the opinion of the League that Congressmen should wear Khaddar on all occasions and at all time. The substitution of 2,000 yards of yarn per month will, the League is afraid, defeat its own end. The permission proposed to be given to Congressmen to make contribution of yarn spun by other persons in case of their unwillingness will prejudicially affect the spinning movement. It will destroy the spirit in which spinning has been introduced in the N.C.O. Program and its moral effect will be extremely unhealthy. It is to be noted that 2000 yards of yarn per month will mean a contribution of four annas, i.e. of Rs. 3 per year. The poorer section of the people will not generally be able to comply with this demand of the Congress while the comparatively well-to-do people, unwilling to spin, will purchase yarn from the market and become or remain members of any Congress organisation by making their monthly contributions in this way. Moreover, poorer people, if they are unwilling to spin, will be debarred from being members of any Congress organisation, but well-to-do people will not be handicapped and thus the Congress will become a Congress more of the rich than of the poor. Thus an invidious distinction is going to be made between the rich and the poor and this will aggravate the differences between the masses and the classes instead of drawing the former towards the latter. The League is strongly of opinion that the franchise should be one of spinning and not of yarn. The tactics of the Swarajya Party in Bengal, on which it is not necessary to dwell at length, have in the opinion of the League vitiated the moral atmosphere of the country to a large extent and the League regrets Mahatmaji's eulogistic reference to that Party, not only in the agreement but elsewhere also. The League believes that this action on the party of Mahatmaji is calculated to create an atmosphere in which purity in public life will be at a discount. This in the opinion of the League is highly detrimental to the best interests of the country as it will stand in the way of its moral progress, without which the attainment of Swaraj by means of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation is nothing but an idle dream.

ALL-INDIA AND B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

TEMPORARY OFFICES AT MUZZAFFARABAD HALL.

The offices of the All-India Congress Committee and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have been temporarily opened at the Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road (1st floor). Tickets for Non-Party Conference will be issued in this A.I.C.C. office from 8 a.m. on Thursday November 20th. Owing to the limited space available it is not proposed to issue visitors' tickets. Tickets will thus be issued to members of the A.I.C.C. and the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the Conference.

BRITAIN AND DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

RETURN TO ORIGINAL COVENANT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Paris.—The British Government has requested the Secretariat of the League of Nations not to place the Security and Disarmament Protocol on the agenda of the next meeting of the Council of League at Rome to be held on December 8 because it is necessary to consult the Government of the Dominions before Great Britain is able to proceed in the matter.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic correspondent construes the British request that the Disarmament protocol should be omitted from the agenda of the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on 8th December as diplomatic euphemism, that it is scrapped. The correspondent thinks that the decision need cause little surprise in view of the strong objections taken by the Dominion Governments and even, in this respect, by such staunch advocate of the League as Lord Grey of Fallodon. The paper expresses the opinion that the present action implies return to the original covenant together with the possible elaboration of a new procedure for arbitration on justiciable questions by the world Court at Hague.—Reuter.

NO SCRAPPING OF THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter understands that the British request that the Disarmament Protocol should be omitted from the agenda of the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on the 8th December does not at all mean scrapping of the protocol. The position is that it is considered that the short time left before the 8th December will not give sufficient opportunity for the fullest consideration of such an important matter in consultation with the Dominions. There is no desire to turn down the present scheme without substitution of a constructive plan.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

S. AFRTA TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Cape Town.—The Government of the Union of South Africa has decided to participate in the Wembley Exhibition of 1925.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Prince of Wales has written a letter to the Duke of Devonshire requesting him to convey to the press of the Empire his sincere gratitude for the patriotic help in connection with the Wemby Exhibition to which its success is to be largely attributed.—Reuter.

MAMMOTH AIRSHIP TO INDIA

FIRST TRIAL TRIPIN 1927.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Among the features of the mammoth new airship R. 101, which will be constructed by the Air Ministry at Cardington for service to India will be propellers made of steel in order to resist the tropical conditions. The main part of the airship will be of stainless steel. The length of the airship will be 720 feet, height 146 feet and the maximum diameter 130 feet, and it will have the lifting power of 150 tons. Engines will burn heavy gas and oil fuel. It is anticipated that the construction will start next July and that the airship will be ready to make home trials at the end of 1926 and make the first trial trip to India in 1927.

AIR FLIGHT TO INDIA.

BRITISH AIR OFFICER'S VISIT.

OXFORD, Nov. 18.

It has now been definitely decided that Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation will leave London next Thursday on an aeroplane flight to India. He will travel in a Dehavilland machine. The object of the flight is two-fold firstly to survey the possibilities of an aeroplane route overland to India and secondly that Sir William Sefton Brancker may confer with the Indian Government regarding the erection of a base for the contemplated services of airships to India. In carrying out the first named purpose Sir W. Brancker will make halts at Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Bukharest, Constantinople and Angora, and in French Syria and will confer with the respective air authorities. New ground will be broken so far as the British Air craft is concerned in that the northern route from Warsaw to Bukharest which traverses flat country will be followed instead of the usual mountainous route over the Carpathians.

Sir W. Brancker's visit to Angora will be noteworthy as being the first paid by an official of the British Air Ministry. The route from Angora will presumably be by way of Baghdad and thence on by recognised stages. The whole journey in India is expected to occupy five weeks. Sir W. Brancker's discussions with the Indian Government which will begin early in January will be important. Though it may be two years before new large airships are actually flying to India it is necessary to prepare betimes for a base in that country because the scheme sanctioned by the late Government includes a shed in India as well as a Mooring mast. The claims of Bombay Karachi and Calcutta have all been advanced as the most suitable locality for the base which acquires an added importance from the fact that it is contemplated that the airship service will eventually be continued to Australia. The establishment of internal aeroplane services in India linking up with the airship service will be considered.—B.O.W.

LEE COMMISSION PROPOSALS.

PARLIAMENTARY LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

It is understood that to give full effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission which have been accepted by the Secretary of State for India Parliamentary legislation will be necessary but it cannot be passed in the short pending session.—Reuter.

SIR R. HORNE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Sir Robert Horne starts on a trip to India Burmah and Ceylon on November 27th on board the "Moldavia" partly on business and partly for pleasure. He is being urged to extend his trip to Australia, Newzealand and Canada.—Reuter.

DRUGS CONFERENCE.

PERSIA AND OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Geneva.—On the resumption of the sitting of the Second Drugs Conference a general discussion was opened by the Persian Delegate who asserted that opium first came into Persia from India. He added that the Persian Government was prepared to adhere to Article three of the Hague Convention on condition that the Conference and the League would assist Persia in the difficult task of limiting the traffic and the use of opium. The Japanese delegates wished the Conference a success. He declared that the guiding principle should be the same as in the First Opium Conference namely one of humanity, public health and justice. After speeches of Greek and Polish delegates the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter

SOVIET LOAN IN AUSTRALIA.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Sydney—Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly Mr. C. W. Oakes, Colonial Secretary said that the Soviet Government's efforts to raise a 200,000 sterling loan in Australia had been unsuccessful and only 800 sterling had been subscribed.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON SPINNING.

HOURS OF MILL WORK RESTRICTED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Sir Charles Macara speaking at Manchester supported the scheme for restricting the mills spinning American Cotton to thirty nine hours and quarter per week. He expressed the opinion that the mills were already spinning more cotton than was wanted, while owing to want of capital the Lancashire mills were a decade behind in renewals and repairs.—Reuter.

PREMIER MEET'S DOMINION COMMISSIONERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY MATTER OUTLINED.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Dominion High Commissioners on an invitation of Mr. Baldwin visited Downing Street, when the Premier outlined matters relative to the home and foreign policy affecting the Empire as a whole. Col. Amery and Mr. Austen Chamberlain were also present with Mr. Baldwin.

DR. ALDO CASTELLANI.

CONSIDERING A TEMPTING OFFER.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Interviewed with regard to the announcement that he has been offered the Professorship of Tropical Medicine by the University of New Orleans and Directorship of the new school of tropical medicine which is being founded there. Dr. Aldo Castellani said he had not yet decided whether he should accept the offer which he declared, was very tempting.—Reuter.

INDIAN GRADUATE DROWNED.

WHILE BOATING AT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lionel De Souza, an Indian graduate, was drowned in the river while boating at Cambridge, last night.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL LOGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The death has occurred of Cardinal Logue.—Reuter.

His Eminence Cardinal Michael Logue, has been Roman Catholic Primate for all Ireland since 1887 and R. C. Archbishop of Armagh since 1888. Born in 1840, Cardinal Logue was formerly Bishop of Raphoe and later Coadjutor to the late Primate. He was created Cardinal in 1893.

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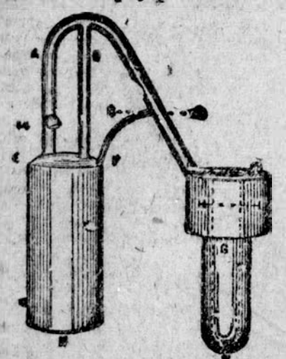

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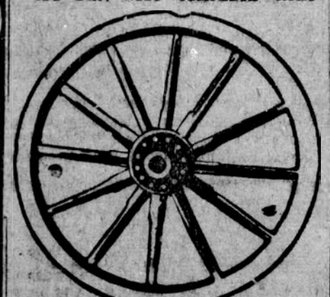

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INTERNATINAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

Lewis Kershaw represents India on the Governing Body. This is objectionable. He is out of touch with India. Besides, India should insist as a sacred principle that an Indian alone should represent India in every representative assembly in Europe. The absence of Indians lowers the status of India in the eye of Europe and creates a false impression anent the fitness and capacity of Indians to represent India. In the case of the Governing Body it impairs the efficiency of the Body so far as Indian questions are concerned. Indian grievances will receive better attention. I would appeal to the Legislative Assembly to take up in earnest this question of representation in European meetings.

The Executive.

The Labour Office is the Executive of the organisation. The Director is the Chief Executive Officer. He is appointed by the Governing Body. The Director appoints the staff of the Office. He is obliged "to select persons of different nationalities." This is indispensable to secure efficiency in the discharge of the functions entrusted to the Office. They include "the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference. It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference." (Article 396.) It is obvious from these functions that the efficiency and authority of the Office would be increased by the presence of qualified Indians occupying offices where they could influence the work of the Office. There are two Indians in this Office, but they do not occupy the requisite high post. Japan successfully insisted upon such employment. It is deplorable that the Government of India have not pressed the claims of India with equal insistence for success. The utility of such nationals is recognised by the Finance Committee in its report for 1924 where it comments "that there are some countries of considerable industrial importance which are not represented at all on the staff of the Office, and, until this is the case the information at the disposal of the Office will be incomplete, and its authority limited." Certainly its "Monthly Summary" cannot justify the conviction of the Fourth Committee "that the Information Section will exercise a wise discretion with regard to these languages and *will not neglect Hindustani.*" The omission is aggravated by the absence of Correspondence Office in India such as exist in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Washington and Tokyo. The usefulness and importance of Correspondence Office is handsomely recognised by the League and Labour Secretariats. The Budget Notes for 1924 says:—"It does not appear necessary to recall the great services rendered by the Correspondence Offices established in Europe and America, but countries in which industry is at the present moment beginning to become organised would seem to be still more in need of the knowledge acquired and the documentary information collected by the Office, in order to facilitate their tasks of establishing a national organisation of labour in their country. The creation of Correspondence Offices in these countries would undoubtedly prove of the utmost value for them. Furthermore, it is not necessary to point out how valuable it would be if the Office could obtain direct from these countries the necessary information by which it could follow with precision and certainty their economic and social evolution.

India's Handicap.

The Eastern countries have on various occasions referred to the special circumstances in which they are placed as entitling them to receive that exceptional consideration for which provision is made in certain cases by the Treaty of Peace. . . . General agreement should, therefore, prevail as to the advisability of the creation of Correspondence Offices in Eastern countries." The Conference of 1922 adopted the following resolution prepared by Mr. Tasawa, Japanese Workers' Delegate, and seconded by Mr. Joshi of India:—"The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the expediency of instituting the services of national correspondents in Eastern countries, and especially in Japan and India." Effect was given to this resolution in 1923 in the case of Japan at the cost of 30,560 yens, but no action is yet taken to give effect to it in India. I have ascertained that the Labour Office is quite ready and willing to institute a Correspondence Office in India, but it does not deem it right to do so without some invitation from Indian Government representative as it might offend its sovereign susceptibilities. If Sir Louis Kershaw were to move in the matter as Mr. Adates, the Japanese Government Delegate did in the Governing Body in the case of Japan, the Office would see the light of day in India without much ado. This is not a mere theoretical claim. In India we all know how the conventions of the Conference are watered down by the plausible pleas of "differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition." (Article 427.) Take the most fundamental of the conventions regarding 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week. In India it is 10 hours a day and 60 hours a week. But even this limit is not enforced in the coal mines of Jheria, and men are free to work as many hours as they please. As a matter of fact the customary method is for a man and his family to work, live and have his being in the holes of Jheria from 36 to 48 hours at a stretch. And yet the Government of India has acquired a great reputation at Geneva as a friend of labour for the readiness with which it has ratified the conventions. Geneva imagines that the Government of India is composed of honest simpletons, and does not credit it with much sagacity for diplomacy, or any capacity for rapacity, tenacity and pugnacity. Lord, have mercy on us.

(To be continued.)

MADRAS COUNCIL.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND CAR FESTIVAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council after interpellations Mr. Veeriayan, representative of the depressed classes, moved an adjournment of the House to draw attention of the Government to the order issued by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Palghaut (Malabar), prohibiting the entry of depressed classes into Kalpathi village during the recent Car Festival in utter disregard of the recent Government order permitting such people entry into all places of public resort.

Hon. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer pointed out that no official information relating to this matter had yet reached the Government. The only information he had was from newspaper reports which merely said that members of certain specified communities had insisted on dragging the car during the Car Festival and took hold of the rope of the car and also insisted on their right of public worship with the other castes. There was some disturbance and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate passed an order. The Law Member, however, did not raise any point of order.

After some discussion, the President said that the only resolution that could be admitted in regard to this was one to enforce the Government decision against the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. He held that such a resolution was inadmissible and ruled the motion out of order.

ADI-DRAVIDA ON UNION BOARD.

At question time to-day the Minister for local self-government was interpellated by the representative of the depressed classes as to whether it was a fact that an Adi-Dravida member in one of the Union Boards in the Ramnad District was not allowed to sit in a chair with his brother-members, but was forced to sit on the floor. In answer to this question a copy of a letter from the President of the Union Board was placed on the table of the House, in the course of which it was stated that the Adi-Dravida member referred to was offered a seat by the President, but he refused to sit on that seat and sat voluntarily on the floor, and when the President asked him once again to sit on the seat he did not listen.

A CONVICT'S CLAIM.

NOTICE AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Newspapers here are giving prominence to the following news regarding the alleged notice stated to have been served on the Secretary of State for India by Bawa Gurdit Singh, a convict undergoing a long term of imprisonment for sedition at Mianvala Jail.

It is understood that Bawa Gurdit Singh, has sent through the Collector a notice to the Secretary of State for India stating therein that he sustained a loss of about 110,000 rupees by reason of several intending sailors having deserted his ship "Komagata Maru", as a result of his arrest on March 25th 1924, that he lost another Rs. 100,000 on account of the action of Hong Kong authorities in delaying the departure of his steamer from certain ports, that the income of about Rs. 50,000 was lost to him because 365 persons had been arbitrarily disallowed to sail to Brazil from Vancouver, that for reasons outlined above the schemes of Messrs. Guru Nanak Steam Navigation Company had failed entailing on the claimant enormous loss, that at Budge Budge the authorities forcibly took into possession several articles and valuables worth about Rs. 285,006, that his transportation for seven years further inflicted on him a loss of about Rs. 100,000, that but for the Budge Budge incident he might have still recovered damages for the Hong Kong and Vancouver authorities and that, if within the period prescribed (two months) by section 80 of Act V of 1900 (Civil Procedure Code) his claim remained unsettled, he would be constrained to institute legal proceedings to enforce recovery of his claim.

HIS THIRD OFFENCE.

5 YEARS R. I. FOR SEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

The District and Sessions Judge of Rangoon has disposed of the case in which U. Nagienda who was committed to the sessions by Mr. U. Po Saing, Senior Magistrate of Mandalay, on a charge of making a seditious speech on the 23rd July. He found the accused guilty of the offence under section 124A and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. This is the third time U. Nagienda has been convicted of a political offence.

HOSPITAL AT KALAVAL.

(Associated Press.)

JUNAGAD, Nov. 18.

The Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar opened the new hospital at Kalaval built at a cost of Rs. 30,000 by Mr. Mayashankar Bhagwanji who has been awarded the first class order of merit of the Nawanagar State and a costly *poshak* for his public spirited munificence.

SUKKUR TENSION RELIEVED.

ACQUISITION PROCEEDINGS WITHDRAWN.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, Nov. 19.

At last an amicable settlement has been arrived at between Government and Hindu community of Sukkur over the question of the acquisition by Government of the Sukkur Hindu cremation ground and premises for the purposes of Sukkur Barrage construction by Govt. agreeing to withdraw from acquisition proceedings. Grave tension was existing for a year and a half between Hindus and the Government and the Hindu community were preparing to offer, satyagraha. But, on the 13th instant Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir met a representative of the Committee of Sukkur Hindus and the happy termination was effected.

DISTINCTIVE TREATMENT FOR PONGYIS.

GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

Replying to the memorial of the All-Burma Buddhist Council requesting Government to abolish the rules regarding the Pongyis to show respect to the courts and exempting the Pongyis from rigorous imprisonment or wearing the prison garb, the Burma Government points out that it is reasonable that the British mode of showing respect to the courts should be followed as the courts are established by His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Pongyis should abstain from attending the courts unless summoned if they desire that they should not show respect to the courts. About rigorous imprisonment Government says that there being no separate law for clergy and laity in any country in the world in respect of the matters which have no concern with religion and this being no rule in the Buddhist religion the observance of which involves any infraction of the laws in force in Burma the Council should persuade the members of the Buddhist priesthood to abstain from offending against the law of the land.

GOVT OF INDIA'S TRIBUTE

A DEVOTED SERVANT OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

The Government of India have sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India:—

"The Government of India have received with the deepest regret the news of the death of the Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu. His brilliant intellectual attainments, his sincere attachment to India, his sense of her high destiny in the Empire and his well-known sympathies with the aspirations of its people will always be gratefully remembered in this country. The Government and the people of India mourn the premature death which has deprived the State of so distinguished and so devoted a servant. We shall be grateful if you will convey to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence."

LATE MR. MONTAGU.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Madras this afternoon a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of the late Mr. Montagu and conveying condolence to the members of the bereaved family was moved from the Chair and carried all standing.

ALLAHABAD PRESS TRIBUTES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the death of the late Mr. Montagu says:—His death removes an English politician, who, from the time of his first Ministerial appointment to the Under-Secretaryship for India in 1910, was destined to play a conspicuous part in Indian politics.

The "Leader" says:—The loss sustained by India by his untimely death cannot be exaggerated. From the outset he set himself assiduously to a study of the Indian problems and brought genuine and deep-seated sympathy to bear upon the consideration of every subject he was called upon to deal with.

ALCUTTA CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Calcutta Corporation this evening adopted a resolution expressing regret at the death of Mr. Montagu and high appreciation of his services. As a mark of respect to his memory the meeting adjourned.

Similar resolutions were adopted by mofussil municipalities and public bodies.

KOHAT RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 18.

The Kohat Relief Fund, which started with a personal subscription of Rs. 500 from Mr. N. H. Bolton, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Provinces, promises to receive generous support of all classes. His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to send a donation of Rs. 1,500 which has given widespread satisfaction in the Province.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

SATYAGRAHIS AND PROCESSION OF IDOLS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The Satyagraha at Vaikom had to meet a critical situation yesterday. The famous Ashtami festival in the temple is now on. A part of this ceremony requires the passing out of the image to the neighbouring village and back. In view of some of the Satyagraha volunteers being untouchables and the orthodox view that the taking of the Deity in procession past them would cause pollution the position was difficult. Yesterday afternoon when the image was brought back to the temple there was a strong posse of constables with Mr. Pitt the Commissioner at their head and a large crowd of the caste Hindus were present. The Satyagrahis offered to allow room for the elephants in procession to pass but declined to get out of the road beyond the pollution distance. When the idol arrived on an elephant escorted by the military and the police the satyagrahis moved to a side of the road and the police standing as a solid human screen prevented the volunteers getting back into the road. Some caste Hindus however not satisfied with this and insisting that the presence of the untouchable Satyagrahis on the side of the road would pollute the image lay prostrate before the elephants for obstructing the procession. Others standing by shouted that as long the Pulayas stood on the road it was impossible for the procession to pass. The Superintendent of Police remarking to the Commissioner in charge of the procession said "You are playing with fire" and he directed removal of those who lay prostrate. It was accordingly done and the procession entered the temple.

PRINCES' CHAMBER.

RESOLUTION ON MINORITY ADMINISTRATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

The Princes' Chamber reassembled yesterday when four resolutions were adopted, the most important of which was one moved by the Maharaja of Gwalior to the effect that no Prince should be called upon for a period of seven years after his minority has ended to come to decisions regarding matters pertaining to the Minority Administration which will bind his State irrevocably.

KATHIAWAD CHIEFS IN DELHI.

ENTERTAINED BY GUJRATIS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Ruling Princes of Kathiawar were entertained yesterday evening by the Gujarati community of Delhi. Among those present were His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, His Highness the Ranasaheb of Porbander, Sir P. D. Pattani and His Highness the Maharaja of Dharangdhara. The Secretary of the Gujarat Samaj gave a brief account of the Gujarati school and the Library which were managed by the Gujarati community of Delhi. His Highness the Jamsaheb on behalf of the Princes thanked the community for inviting the Chiefs from Kathiawar to the party and promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Gujarati school fund. Another donation of Rs. 500 was made by His Highness the Ranasaheb of Porbunder.

POLICE TORTURE CASE.

CONSTABLE FINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Noakhali delivered judgment in the police torture case acquitting the assistant sub-Inspector Prasanna Kumar Bose of the charge of detaining with criminal intent, Abida the wife of Chandmia, a subject of Tripura State. The Magistrate convicted the accused Prasanna and a Constable named Abdul Gani under Sections 352 and 342 I.P.C. and fined them Rs. 70 and Rs. 30 respectively for assaulting and confining Chandmia in his attempt to rescue his wife.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

VILLAGERS' SUCCESSFUL PURSUIT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

On the tenth November a party of dacoits attacked a village in Zweba Kawa township in Pegu district. Immediately after the commission of the dacoity the headman and eight villagers pursued the dacoits who were armed with Dahs and captured six of them. The Governor has telegraphed through the Deputy Commissioner his congratulations to the vislagers on their brave and very successful action.

A Nathdwara correspondent wires:—

Pandit Dindayal Sharma addressed a large gathering of Vaishnavas of Nathdwara. His Holiness Goswami Tikaitji presiding. The Pandit eloquently pleaded for religious uplift and appealed for help to relieve the flood stricken people in Muttra Dist. A fund was opened and promises of over seven thousand rupees were announced on the spot Goswami Tikaitji subscribing five thousand.

Allahabad.—It is understood that an official statement on the Kohat riots will shortly be made.—A.P.

STORM IN THE BAY.

STEAMER TRAFFIC DISLOCATED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. steamer "Ekma" with mails and passengers from Rangoon, which was due to arrive in Madras port on Monday evening has not yet arrived in Madras owing to a severe storm in the Bay. Yesterday afternoon, she was reported to have been 450 miles off her course.

The latest wireless intimation regarding the storm is to the effect that the centre of the storm is now near Latitude 17½ and Longitude 80.6 between Vizagapatam and Cocanada and that it is moving north-east. Owing to the storm the coal boat "Homefield" which put out for Calcutta on Friday last, returned to Madras port on Monday evening, but left again yesterday evening.

The "Garabanna" sailing direct from Colombo to Calcutta though under ordinary circumstances she was not to have called at Madras stayed in Madras harbour and left for Calcutta, yesterday evening.

On enquiries made by the Associated Press it is learned that the "Ekma" with mails and passengers from Rangoon will arrive in Madras this evening.

LATER.

The "Ekma" with mails and passengers from Rangoon arrived in Madras harbour at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

HYDERABAD QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

EUROPEANS' FINE STAND.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 19.

The Europeans made a fine stand in the second innings of their match against the Parsees in the Quadrangular Cricket tournament. The Parsees suffered a collapse in their second innings, the closing score being 107 for 8 wickets. They require 84 runs to win the match.

EUROPEANS' SECOND INNINGS.

Misa, c Ameen b Wadia	119
Todd b Ameen	0
Clout b Ameen	21
Byrne lmw. b Ameen	3
Gumbleton b Ameen	12
Sanderson c Munshi b Ameen	135
Challis c Ameen b Wadia	46
Mullens c Ameen b Irani	4
Yates c Munshi b Ameen	19
Salmon not out	0
Davidson stumped	0
Extras	17
Total	370

C P. QUADRANGULAR.

HINDUS BEAT PARSI.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

In the final round of the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament the Hindus beat the Parsees by 158 runs. The Hindus made 131 and 264 in the 1st and 2nd innings respectively, the Parsees replying in each case with 109 and 128.

VICTORIA BEAT M. C. C.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Melbourne November 19th.—In the cricket match Victoria beat M. C. C. today, by six wickets after an exciting finish.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following are the probables with jockeys for the Manchester November Handicap:—

Marvex (gardner); Norseman (Victor Smyth); Puttenden (Childs); Dorsay (B. Jones); Portlight (Mclachan senior); Carpathus (Hulme); Little Marten (Smirks); False Alarm (Perryman); Clonospe (Doyle); Labadens (Donoghue); Daimyo (Mclachan junior); Irish Eagle (Lane); Shining Spear (A. Burns); Foliac (Alford); Vaudricourt (H. Leach); Bingtrue (Lindbord).

The following is the latest betting:—

Three to one against Daimyo; seven to one Labadens; hundred to nine Dorsay; hundred to eight Cottingham; hundred to seven Irish Eagle; hundred to six Carpathus; twenty-five to one Norseman and Foliac; fifty to one Clonospe (taken and offered) twenty-five to one Vaudricourt (Offered) hundred to eight Cloud Bank (Offered) fourteen to one (taken);

Jockeys have not yet been chosen for the following:—

Celebrate; Dark Fox; Vics Choice; Cottingham and Cloud Bank.—Reuter.

GWALIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 18.

In the first round of the Gwalior Hockey Tournament the Ajmere winners of the Bombay Aga Khan beat the Indian Institute Jhansi by 8 goals to nil. Harbour shot four, Nelson two, Mahon and Boileau one each.

Roopsingh scored for the Indian Institute. Ajmere have the same team that went to Bombay except Phipps who is replaced by Merrygold. The Indore medicals have withdrawn.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

A Spanish revolver and 13 cartridges belonging to Mr. Abdul Jubbar Pa'wan, M.L.C. are reported to have been stolen recently from his house at Turner Street. The police are making inquiries.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19.

S S Marija Petriovonie Thomas, Marmagoa.
S S Morioka Maru, Fuzosawa, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 20.

S S Japan, Cocklin, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Nov, 19.

Steamer Werdenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Margha for London.

S S Marija Petrivonic:—The Graham T Company's steamer Marija Petrionie, 3563 tons, Captain Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Morioka Maru:—The N Y K steamer Morioka Maru, 3096 tons, Captain Fuzosawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Japan:—The B I S N Company's steamer Japan, 3837 tons, Captain H E Cocklin, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, November 19.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
1 City of Genoa 3965 N.F. N F K N & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
5 Sicilia 4172 Japan, 9/12 M M & Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
11 California 10127 L'pool, 29-11 Graham & Co.
14 Pilsna 4648 Trieste, 1/12 L Triestino.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 25/11, O S Kaisha
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.
16 Karoa 3607 E. Africa, N.F., M M & Co.

DOCK VICTORIA

4 Varela 1932 Basra 21/11 M M & Co.
7 Hardanger, 1526 Genoa, 1/12, Graham Trading Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF 28/11 S S & Co.
14 Bandra 1877, Basra 26/11 M M & Co.
15 Mavi 2157 Jeddah, N F T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. R S Shushtary and Co.
C & R Shinono Maru, 3595 Kdn 25/11 O Kaisha.
F Jalavijaya 2297 R'goon 21/11 S S N Co.
Jalavijarpa 2297, Rangoon, 17/11, S S N Co.
N Japan, 3 637, Calcutta, N F M M and Co.
D & E Gandara 3190 Rangoon NF. M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Surantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crestafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Aurora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 22nd November, Agent F F Campbell Co
City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Mokodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.
Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 19.

S S California for Liverpool:—1001 cwt myrabolloms, C Jivanlal and Co.; 153 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 34 bales wool, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 200 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Gill and Co.; 81 cwt Green Peas, The Otaki Co. Ltd.; 153 bales wool, Wilson Lathm and Co. Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed oil cake, Turner Morrison and Co. Ld.; 75 bales wool Shamji Mal; 150 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 120 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co. Ld.; 6 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 1 bale Goat Hair, R Virchand; 47 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S California for Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake, Turner Morrison and Co Ld. 6 bales cotton yarn, Grahams Trading Co Ld.

S S Massilia for Liverpool: 3003 cwt myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co. Ld.

S S Massilia for Barcelona—500 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—2002 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co. Ld.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—5 Pots Essence de Palma Rosa, Volkart Bros.; 300 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 200 cwt. mustard seed, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd.

S S Naldera for London:—1 bundle woollen carpets, K R Jada; 12 bales cow hides tanned, P Hassam; 15 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 13 bales Goat skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons. 17 bales Goat skins tanned, T P Velloo Mistry; 7 bales sheep skins tanned, S Esmail; 8 bales cow hides tanned, S Esmail; 33 cases Mica slabs, Lyon Lord and Co. Ld.; 1 bale Goat skins tanned, L Hasham; 1 bale woollen carpets, C Ootamchand; 6 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullah Off; 15 bundles woolen carpets J S Narag and Sons; 2 bundles Khaz skins (for furs), H A Aminoff; 6 bundle Lamb skins (for furs) H A Aminoff; 250 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmahomed; 594 cwt White Peas, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Naldera for Marseilles—1 package used Persian carpet, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Naldera for Gibraltar—2 bales woollen carpets, C Ootamchand;.

S S Atna for Ghent:—63 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

S S Atna for Antwerp:—53 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 205 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.; 50 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji. 53 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—37 cwt Rajree, H A Karim; 25 cwt Soowa seed, H A Karim; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.; 37 bales dry cow hides, Dawer H Kazi and Co.; 200 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

S S Hardanger for Genoa:—6000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 320 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Mergha for Middlesbro:—2200 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Mergha for Havre: 2500 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ld.; 6000 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co. Ld.; 2000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 3000 cwt Rape seed, Ralli Bros 4000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd. 55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ld.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—16000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss and Co. Ltd.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg:—8000 cwt. ground nuts, Strauss and Co. Ltd. 2000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co. Ld.

S S Isabo for Antwerp:—500 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—12000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Shinno Maru for Hongkong:—16 cwt. kishmish, M E A Tyabkhan; 144 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Shinno Maru for Kobe—113 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

S S Amur Maru for Hongkong:—62 cwt. Apricots, E Monji and Co.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—1677 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for San Francisco via Hongkong 1 package woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 19.

S S Clan MacBrayne, Agents:—James Finlay and Co. Ltd.—

From Manchester:—1 case vegetable grease, 75 bales old Newspaper, 293 bales cottons; 707 cases cottons, 241 cases cotton yarn, 120 bale cotton yarn, 471 bales cotton piece goods, 729 cases cotton piece goods 27 cases Art. Silk and cotton P. Goods, 19 cases cotton goods, 15 bales cotton goods, 50 cases Beer 12 cases Toilet soap, 30 cases Household soap, 43 casks Alizarine, 25 barrels Tallow, 7 drums colour, 26 drums chloride of zinc, 20 D/bags wheat starch, 93 bales paper 33 trusses Paper, 50 bundles Boot Nails, 1806 bundles hoops, 300 bundles steel.

From Glasgow:—19 bales canvas, 369 bales old newspaper, 45 bales Paper, 50 bales cotton piece goods, 122 cases cotton piece goods, 15 cases cotton yarn, 71 bales cotton yarn, 348 D/bags Bolts and Nuts 100 D/bags Fireclay bricks, 448 cases cottons, 25 cases wine, 517 cases Whisky; 70 cases Rum, 158 case Beer, 90 cases Spirits, 23 cases Advertising Matter, 61 cases Mild Steel Squares, 30 drums carbolic acid, 100 drums sanitary fluid, 75 Hhds Ale 125 kegs Bichromate of Potash, 25 kegs Bichromate of Soda 40 kegs paint, 250 bundles Steel Bars, 139 pieces steel Bars, 20 pieces steel sheets, 1381 bundles steel sheet, 500 bundle Galv Corr. Sheets, 1045 stoneware Acid Jars; 4206 Pipes 245 Tubes.

From Liverpool—115 bales paper, 205 bales cottons, 50 cylinders chlorine, 70 sk. cases Asbestos Cement sheets, 16 cases cigarettes, 55 cases Screws, 62 cases Colour; 70 cases Common soap, 1400 boxes Common soap, 3503 boxes Tin plates, 40 casks Tiles, 525 drums Caustic soda, 1053 drums Bleaching Powder, 159 kegs Paint, 2375 bundles Galv. Corr. sheets 780 bundles Galv. Plain sheets, 3447 bundles Hoops, 50 bundles Yellow Metal sheets, 1061 Pipes.

S S Jalajyoti, Agents:—The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd, and Reduced—

From Calcutta:—190 bales B Twills, 630 bales Gunnees, 175 bales Hessian cloth, 50 bales Heavy Cess, 485 bales Jute Twine, 540 bags Betelnuts, 62 chests B P Tea, 38 chest Tea Dust 50 bundles Old Gunnies.

From Cochin: 19 chests tea, 328 cases Tea, 15 bags Black Pepper, 320 kollies Hooks shells 40 coils coir Rope, 534 bundles Coir Rope, 25 bundles Bamboo Mats, 604 bundles Coir yarn, 119 robbins copra, 90 casks Cocoanut oil,

From Alleppo:—373 bundles coir yarn, 2202 bags copra, 1332 robbins copra.

From Calicut—20 bags Teak wood 631 bags Cocoanuts, 285 bags Copra, 88 jottas coir yarn, 264 bundles cotton refuse, 37 bundles Old Gunnies.

S S Saxicava, Agents: Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.:—

From Botoum:—5000 tons kerosine oil;

S S Br. Mariner, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

From Abadon—9863.6 tons Liquid Fuel in Bulk.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.50 „ 20

Futures at New Orleans—

January	24.45	plus 28
March	24.67	„ 25

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 22 5/8
Silver—Foreign mined 69.14

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 18.

Futures at New York

January	24.45	plus 20
March	24.80	„ 19
May	25.13	„ 20
July	24.94	„ 16

METALS.

London, Nov. 18.

English best Selected Copper £68.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 3/16.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8.

London, Nov. 18.

Tin Block 259 1/4 yesterdays 261 3/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, November 19.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do.	2	58	0	0

COPPER

Bombay, November 19

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 57-8		57	0	0
„ to 1		57	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		5	7	0
1 3-4 to 2		5	7	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov 18.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec nominal 21/9.
Jan/Mar sellers 29/9.
Jun/Jul sellers 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 19, 5 p.m.

Ready, Java and Beet Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing levels. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery are also unchanged. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,00 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 19/9 per cwt. FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20/6 per cwt FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/7½ per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 19/10 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan. sh. 20 per cwt FBH.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 18.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 63/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 64/6.

Tone:—Dull and lower.

Australian buyers for Jan/Feb 63/6.

Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec sellers 62/6.

Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov sellers 61/6.

Tone:—Dull and lower.

Cargo New South Wales paid for March shipment 64/3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 19.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54	0	0	8	6	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53	0	0	8	5	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangis	57	0	0	8	9	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	4	0	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	4	0	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	13	0	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	9	0	14	0	0
Teelseed White 85-15	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	77	0	0	15	12	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	74	0	0	15	0	0
Teelseed, Black	72	0	0	14	10	0
Poppyseed, White	13	14	0	14	8	0
Groundnuts	77	0	0	14	8	0
Mowraseed	9	0	0	9	4	0
Barley	42	0	0	..		
Castorseed	78	0	0	16	8	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	..			6	2	0
Forward.	Rs	a	p			
Wheat, May	7	13	0			
Linseed, May	14	0	9			
Groundnuts J/F	70	0	0			
Cotton Seed D/J	5	14	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16	8	0			
Cotton Seed M/M	5	12	0			

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 18.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bugs:—
Nov/Dec sellers £24 1/2.
Linseed Tone:—
Tendency is easier.
Raw Linsed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Dec sellers 45 3/8.
Jan/Apl buyers 45 1/8.

London, Nov. 18.

Business was done to-day Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb shipment to Hull at £22.6.3 and in Wheat, Cargo, Australian for March shipment at 64/3. In Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi at 60/3 and for December shipment at 63.

London, Nov. 18.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was dull and lower with a poor demand. Closed less depressed sellers for Oct/Nov at £22 1/4.

Cottonseed Bombay Oct/Nov sellers £11 3/8

Castorseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £29.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 18.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec sellers 23 7/8.

Toria Nov/Dec sellers £24 3/8.

Brown Cawnpore quoted for Nov/Dec £ 23 1/8.

FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 18.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

BARLEY

London, Nov. 18.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec Re-sellers 42/6.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th November 1924.

Cotton	6220	Bales
Wheat	17550	Cwts.
Linseed	9719	„
Rapeseed etc	897	„
Gingellyseed	4275	„
Poppyseed	638	„
Groundnuts	6813	„
Castorseed	245	„
Rice	4027	„
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	16305	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	6701	„
Jowas	884	„
Masur	509	„
Barley	2946	„
Bajri	823	„
Coal	692	Tons

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Market was firm and with isolated cloth sales. Yarn Market was easier and slow.

THE EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, 18th November, 1924

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 14th November to 17th November, 1924	9832	16922	—7090
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 17th November 1924	79825	124824	—44999
Shipments for the bi-week from 14th November to 17th November, 1924.			
United Kingdom	9	..	+9
Continent	1574	12581	—11007
China, Japan & Coast Ports	10684	..	+10684
Total	12267	12581	—314
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 17th November 1924			
Europe: United Kingdom	3181	39289	—36108
Europe: Continent	30609	150362	—119753
China	3100	13512	—10412
Japan	126840	92291	+34549
Coast Ports	5334x	4513	+821
Total	169064	299967	—130903
Afloat in harbour, Europe	595	4893	+4298
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	500	9390	—8890

x Including Nil bales for U.S. of America.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	3	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	0
Century per lb.	1	6	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	9
David per lb.	1	5	0
Tata per lb.	1	5	6
Western Mill per lb.	1	6	6
Salita.—			
Century per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Jacob E. D per lb.	1	6	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	10	[illegible]	
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	13	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Rachael	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	0	0
Hindustan	11	13	0

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

regard to the quarters in which financial backing for the Company might be sought. Many of my readers may remember a series of articles which the "Chronicle" published criticising the conduct of the Tata Company on account of their attitude towards the non-employment of Indians in the higher posts in their works at Jamshedpur and the treatment of their Indian employees. After these articles began to appear I was asked to see the Chairman one day when he represented to me that it would be desirable if these articles were brought to and end, The Tatas I was told were very good friends of the Company. They spent the munificent sum of Rs. 300 a month in advertising! And it was likely that they would be willing to bring a substantial amount of new capital into the paper. These articles were likely to interfere with the arrangements that the Directors had in mind in this respect. I gave a very decided answer to this. The arrangements which the Directors might choose to make in regard to the financing of the Company were their own affair. But as far as I was concerned I added, I was not prepared at any time to suit the views of the paper to financial considerations, or turn aside from any line of policy for such reasons. and I added that I should regard it as a betrayal of the causes for which the "Chronicle" stood to allow myself to be silenced on a matter of such vital importance to Indian interests. And there the matter ended as far as I was concerned, though I have no doubt that my attitude did not improve the outlook, as far as my relations with the Chairman and the Board generally were concerned.

* * * *

Another matter may also be mentioned as bearing on the general development which brought about the strained relations that culminated ultimately in a crisis. I was aware for along time that the Board were anxious to find somebody who could be installed as assistant-editor and nursed as an effective substitute for myself should my independence bring about a crisis. When I was in Calcutta I had become acquainted with a young Mussalman who showed such considerable talent, both as a writer and speaker, that I felt he had a brilliant future as a journalist and politician if he were afforded opportunities. He went to England to get experience in journalism and had done so well as a "free lance," that I was anxious to bring him out as assistant-editor of the "Chronicle" when the paper started. I gave up the idea because the Directors thought that if a suitable person for the post could be obtained on the spot it would be an unnecessary expense to pay the passage of another candidate from England, and thus it was that Mr. S. A. Raja was installed instead of Mr. Syud Hossain, the young Mussalman to whom I have referred. Mr. Raja did not stay very long and for some time I was without a recognised assistant-editor, as I mentioned in a previous article. There was also an incident in connection with the subsequent return of Mr. Raja to Bombay and another occasion on which I was forced to threaten my resignation. But in view of the fact that Mr. Raja of whom, despite his behaviour on that occasion, I was very fond is now dead, it would be painful to relate it.

* * * *

Early in 1916 Mr. Rustom Cama, who had been installed as Managing Director,—perhaps on account of his previous business failures—came into my room one evening and informed me he was going to a Board meeting, and asked me whether there was anything in particular I wished to bring before the Board. I was rather surprised at this, as the Board had long since troubled to bother themselves as to whether I had anything to bring before them. Mr. Cama, however, seemed to have something on his mind which he was anxious to communicate to me and at last he volunteered the information that the Board was going to discuss the question of the appointment of a journalistic prodigy whom Mr. B. had discovered in England as assistant-editor. This it was then revealed was no other than Syud Hossain whom Mr. B. had met in England, and was now being "boosted" as Mr. B.'s wonderful "discovery". Of course, nothing would have delighted me more than to have my old friend, of whom I had such a high opinion, on the staff. But, in the circumstances, I had to put my foot down firmly. I reminded Mr. Cama that my staff were on reduced salaries and that the post had been left vacant on the plea of the Directors that the finances of the Company required economy to be exercised. In these circumstances I told him I should regard as a gross betrayal of my staff if I agreed to a proposition to pay the passage of a new assistant-editor from England and add the substantial amount of his salary to the monthly expenditure. I should be delighted to see my friend installed when the existing staff had had the reductions on their salaries restored to them. In the alternative, if I learned that the Directors had accepted Mr. B.'s proposal and made the appointment I should put on my hat and walk out of the office. I followed this up by despatching a cable to Mr. Syud Hossain telling him to refuse to enter into any negotiations and to await my explanation by letter. As soon as he received this explanation he wrote assuring me that he would not think of accepting the appointment until I was able to approve of it.

I need hardly say that the appointment was not made then. I am under the impression that Mr. B. as a result left the Board in disgust. But this happened so often and he returned, for purposes of his own, so often, that it is impossible to be clear about it.

* * * *

Later, when it was possible to arrange the matter without detriment to the interests of the rest of the staff, Mr. Syud Hossain was engaged on my own suggestion and he arrived to take up his duties in October, 1916. His work in Bombay must be so fresh in the memory of the public that it would be superfluous for me to enlarge on the value of it or to describe what a brilliant acquisition to the staff of the paper and the public and political life of Bombay he proved to be. I need only add that no one ever had a more able and loyal colleague or faithful friend than he was to me and the paper. After his arrival and for some little time following I had, indeed, a staff that any editor might have been proud of. Syud Hossain as chief assistant-editor was invaluable. His writing was always full of life, distinguished by a style that was delightful and easy and informed by a full knowledge of affairs and striking discernment and discrimination. S. A. Brelvi who joined the staff, straight from College, in 1914, was another brilliant young writer with an intimate knowledge of the most abstruse subjects that was a perpetual wonder to me, as well as a most capacious and true outlook on all Indian political questions. Kaikushroo Ardaschir was still in Bombay and an almost daily contributor of brilliant articles on literary questions and foreign affairs, while the news direction and sub-editing were in the charge of poor Nolin Bhattacharjee, whose untimely death since I left Bombay is so greatly to be lamented. He was an old friend of my Calcutta days and one of my earliest Indian friends and came to Bombay with me to start the paper. He, also, was an interesting writer with a style peculiarly his own. He was assisted in his department by an accomplished band of subeditors and reporters, among whom may be mentioned particularly Mr. R. K. Prabhu, as a most valued member of the staff, who was also with me from the start of the paper. All were without exception, not merely accomplished colleagues but very valued and loyal friends, who, I believe, loved the paper as much as I did myself, worked for it as a labour of love and stood by it and me in every sort of difficulty, especially at the time of crisis which I set out in this instalment to describe, but the story of which will have to be deferred till next week as I have taken up so much space with these preliminary observations.

(To be continued.)

HEAD OF AHMADIA MOVEMENT.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

On Tuesday at about 11 a.m. H. H. Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmed, the Khalifatul-Masih arrived in Bombay by s. s. "Pilsna" from Europe and landed at shed No. 18 Alexandra Dock. He was accorded a hearty welcome by prominent members of the Ahmedia community.

Among those present in the dock were also Nawab Syed Mohamed Razavi, Chaudhari Sardat Ali Seth Esmail Adam, Dr. Mufti Mohmed Sadik, Hakim Aga Tahar, Maulvi Mohmed Essa, Nawabali Chaudhari, Mr. Abdulkar Kutti, Dr. Fateh Din, Seth Mohmed Hassan Yadgiri, Shaikh Nur Mohmed; Dr. Mohmed Latif, representatives of Calcutta, Berar, Rangoon, Hyderabad, Malabar and Bangalore, etc., where the Ahmedia Association has its branches.

After shaking hands with a number of his followers His Highness was presented with an address in which His Highness was congratulated on his return from his successful tour in Europe. A reference was also made to his great success which had paralysed all opposition not only in Europe but also in Palestine, Egypt and Syria, where the reputation of the Ahmedia movement had been permanently established.

H. H.'S REPLY.

His Highness in reply thanked God for crowning his mission with success. He also thanked the English press and admired the attitude of some of the Englishmen towards his mission who notwithstanding their high ranks showed great interest in his work and especially when the foundation of the first Mosque in London was laid.

The address was presented in a casket by Mr. Mufti Mohmed Sadik. A group photo was then taken at the wharf and the gathering dispersed in a procession.

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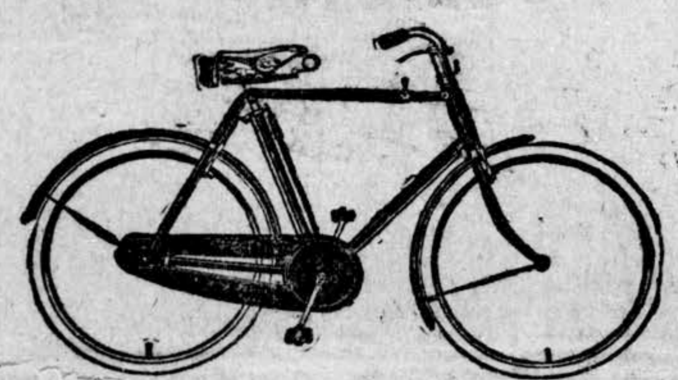

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INSTITUTION OF JAPANESE CHAIR.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGICAL DEPT.

Dr. G. S. Ghurye, of the Sociological Department, Bombay University, in the course of the written evidence he submitted to the University Reforms Committee stated:—

The recent departments of Sociology, if properly conducted and suitably equipped, can effectively serve this purpose. Hence Sociology should be recognised as one of the subjects for the B.A. degree.

Teaching up to the present Intermediate should be for the present, left to the Colleges to be carried on by the staff of Assistants and their like. Teaching for the degree examinations should be conducted by the University by co-ordination. The present Syndicate with the advice of the Boards of Studies should choose from the Professors and Lecturers of the Colleges those whom they would like to co-operate in the work of teaching for the degree examinations. Their names should be submitted to the Senate brought into being according to the proposed constitution. If the Senate approves of the names the constituent colleges should place the services of the same at the disposal of the Senate. The new Boards of Studies should determine the courses of lectures, etc. The lectures should be arranged, common to the students of all the constituent colleges, in the College of Science, the Elphinstone College and the University buildings. The practical work in Science should be managed by the various colleges for their own students. Under this scheme the number of teachers available for this higher work in the various subjects are: English, 5; Sanskrit, 6; History and Economics, 10; Philosophy, 4; Mathematics, 4; Physics 6; Chemistry, 7; Biology 6. If the courses of studies are spread over three years as proposed in this scheme, I think that the Honours students will have to take not more than twelve lectures a week. On this counting a teacher co-operating in this scheme will have to lecture from three to five hours a week. Tutorial work should not be made compulsory, but should be left to the discretion of the colleges, which should carry it on individually. The Boards of Studies, in consultation with the teachers, should assign special branches of a subject to the different teachers of the same. With the available number of teachers a high degree of specialisation amongst them is possible. Thus the scheme ensures efficiency in the higher teaching and affords ample scope for research by the staff of the University.

Statistics; Experimental Psychology; Geography; Geology; History of Arabic Culture; Modern Japan is very important for us both politically as well as socially; hence the University should start a Readership in Japanese for which an Indian should be specially trained, if such a one is already not available.

POST-GRADUATE DEGREES.

There should be three post-graduate degrees: M.A. or M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. or D.Litt. The first two should be available by thesis, but the third should be granted only for original research. In the first two there should be an oral examination also. It should test the candidate not only on the special topic of his thesis, but on the whole field of the subject related to it. An Honours graduate should be allowed to proceed for the first in two years and for the second two years thereafter. The third degree should be available only for original research without any consideration of terms or the academic standing of the person; only he should be required to produce a certificate from two or three persons connected with the University teaching and especially with his subject to the effect that the work is his own. Further those who are M.A.s of this University should be allowed to supplicate for D.Sc. or D.Litt. ten years after their M.A. degree, while Ph.D.s should be allowed to do the same six years after their Ph.D. If the particular Board of Studies finds that the work done so far by the supplicant is equivalent to "original research" it may recommend him for the degree.

D.Sc. and D.Litt. should be awarded to those who in the opinion of the particular Board of Studies have made very notable contributions to the subject. The present LL.D. should be reserved for eminent work of a non-academic kind; for example, organising for education or social work.

At Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Dharwar part-Universities can be developed; for the education imparted at these places is, in some subjects at least, of a University standard.

The same system of co-ordination should be followed as that proposed in the case of the Bombay University. The number of teachers available for the higher work are: Sanskrit, 8; History and Economy, 4 or 5; Philosophy, 4; Mathematics, 5, etc. It will be seen that an amount of specialisation amongst the teachers is possible.

The territorial limits should be all the Marathi-speaking Districts of the Presidency, excepting Bombay and its suburbs.

The constitution should be after the pattern of that proposed for the Bombay University.

HONOURS DEGREE: THREE YEARS' COURSE.

Honours Degree:—Principal subjects for B.A.: (a) English; (b) Sanskrit; (c) Marathi; (d) Gujarati, etc.; (e) History; (f) Economics; (g) Philosophy, and (h) Sociology.

Vernacular should be immediately made the medium of instruction and examination for the Entrance. In the case of Bombay English should remain the medium of University education. In the four Universities, which are designed to form centres of culture for the four great linguistic groups of this Presidency, it should be their aim to use the respective vernacular as the medium of University education some years hence. With this end in view they should appoint committees to prepare University text-books in the vernaculars. In this the Bombay University should help them by allowing those of their staff that may be selected by them to serve on these committees.

Perhaps the introduction of English very early in the vernacular curriculum may be very useful.

The suggestions already made will, it is hoped, suffice for the purpose: (1) medium of University education, (2) compulsory for the Pass students, (3) introduction of philology in the Honours course.

PROSCRIBED HINDI READERS

PUBLISHER'S APPLICATION DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

At the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Justice Sir Theodore Pigott and Mr. Justice Mukerjee dealt with the application of Baijnath Kedia of Calcutta, the publisher of Ram Das Gour's Hindi Readers which had been proscribed by the local Government, to set aside the order of the Governor-in-Council. The applicant urged that the readers did not contain any seditious matter and that the High Court had power under Section 99 (d) of the Criminal Procedure Code to deal with the case.

Mr. Pearylal Banerji who appeared for the applicant contended that the local Government was bound to state the grounds for its opinion that the books contained seditious matter.

Mr. L. M. Banerji, Government Advocate for the Crown read objectionable passages and explained how they were clearly seditious and came under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The applicant's counsel dealt with the various passages and submitted they could not be held to be seditious. Their lordships dismissed the application and remarked, having regard to the character of 126 extracts, translations of which had been filed, they were surprised that any such application had been made. The articles were intended to promote disloyalty in the unformed minds of children and page after page of the books contained passages hostile and insulting to the British Government. In their lordships' opinion the books were compiled with a determination to corrupt the minds of children and came under the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The application of the publisher was dismissed with costs.

PUNJAB MONEY LENDERS' BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

At the Punjab Legislative Council Mr. Maqbool Mahmud, a non-official elected member, introduced the Punjab Money Lenders' Registration Bill. The Bill was opposed by Hindu and Sikh members who strongly criticised the principle underlying the Bill and considered it unnecessary in view of the already strained feelings between the Hindus and Mahomedans. One oppositionist member characterised it as a purely Mahomedan measure which would give a blow to the agriculturists of the Province instead of improving their condition. Leave to introduce the Bill, however, was given by the Council by 46 votes against 20, two executive councillors and one Minister abstained from voting and remained neutral. The motion that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion was also opposed by Hindus and Sikh members but it was carried when put to vote by 42 votes against 17. All the official members except the three members of the Government voted in favour of the Bill.

Government demands for additional and supplementary grants were then taken up and after a sum of Rs. 81,360 had been voted upon for additional staff and rewards to deal with illicit distillations of liquor the Council adjourned till Thursday.

S. RAILWAY LABOURS' CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

At a meeting of the South Indian Railway Labour Union at Negapatam resolutions were passed opposing Mr. Chamanlal's resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the introduction of payment to labourers drawing less than one hundred rupees as wages per mensem on weekly basis and welcoming Mr. Joshi's resolution for conferring maternity benefits of women labourers in certain industries.

Mr. N. M. Joshi's name was recommended for the presidentship of the South Indian Railway Labourers' Conference to be held at Salem in January next.

The Honourable Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E., Minister of Education and Local Self-Government (U.P.) opened at Lucknow on Monday the conference of the United Provinces District Boards. Over 60 members representing almost all the district boards in the Province were present. The Minister in his opening speech regretted that most of the boards were finding it difficult to keep their expenses within their income. He earnestly hoped that various district board authorities would lay aside all political controversies and make sincere efforts in the direction of meeting the pressing needs of the rural areas.—A. P.

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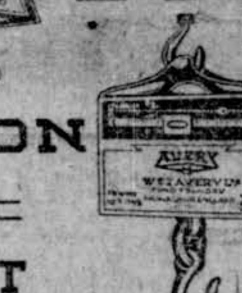

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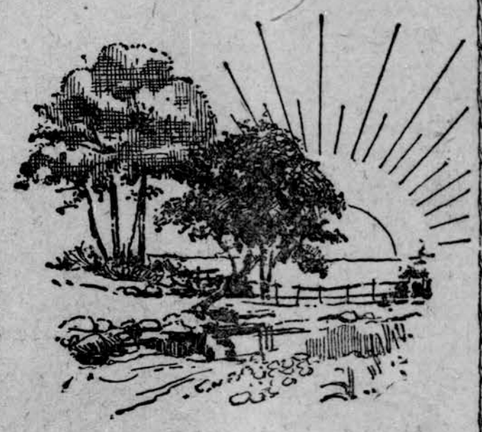

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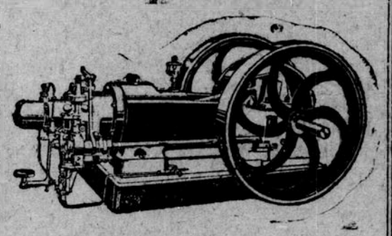

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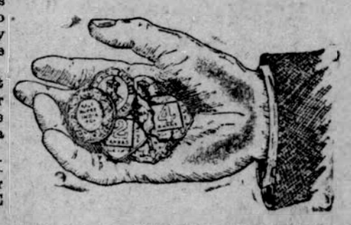

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